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# HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY

# HISTORICAL SOCIETY

v.19

VOLUME XIX

LANCASTER, PA.

1915

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LANCASTER, PA

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# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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GENTLE JIMMY BROWN, THE BASHFUL BARD OF BART.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1915.

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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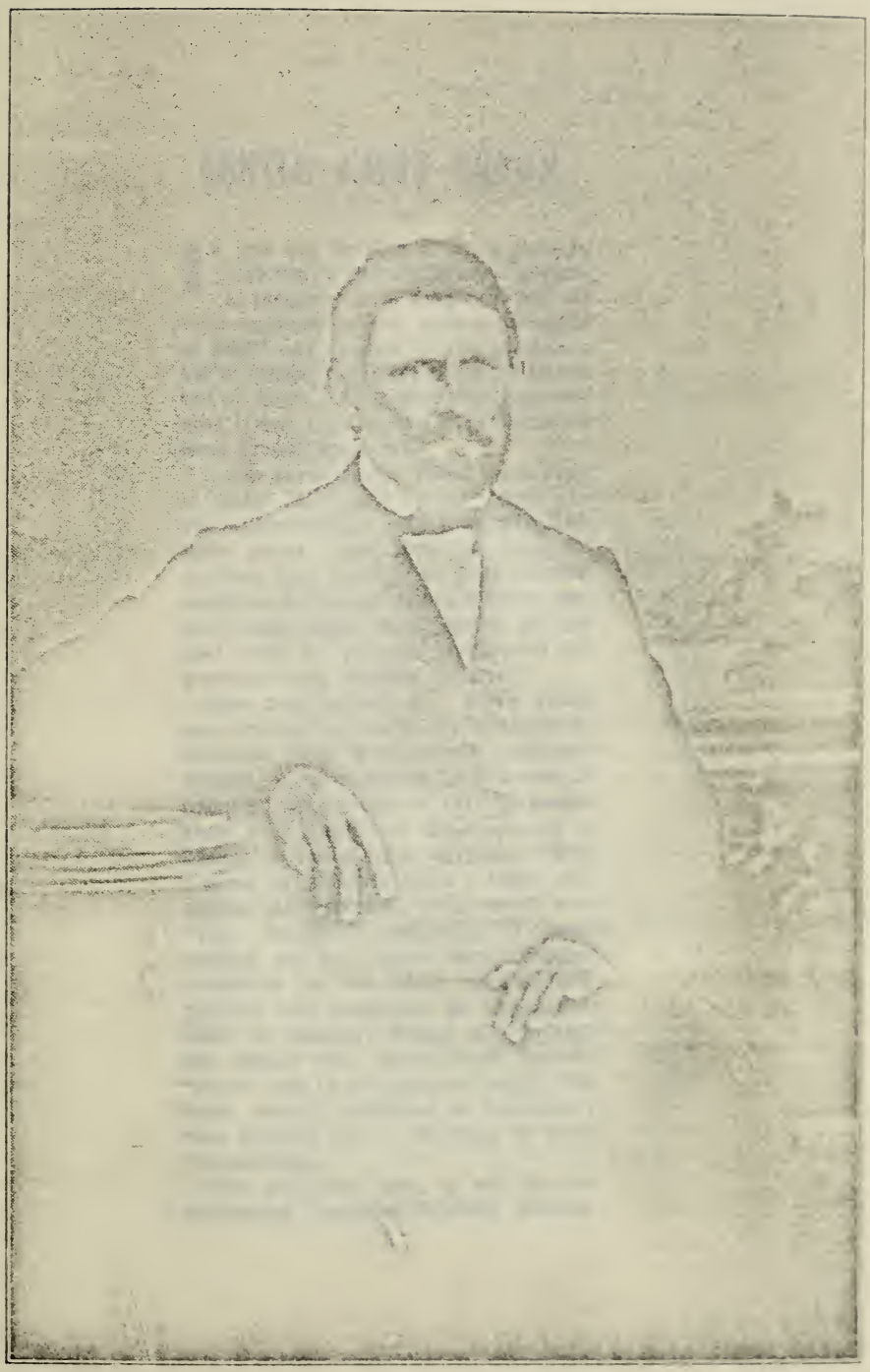

JAMES SCOTT BROWN

# GENTLE JIMMY BROWN.

IF you are driving along a country highway, when a vendue of personal property is in progress, and the crier approaches you with a basketful of books and appeals to you to raise a bid of "three cents for the lot," do not fail to do so. You cannot lose, and several times I have had rare bargains thus thrust upon me.

I was saved about $12.97 on a copy of Sally Hastings' verse; some day your descendants may thus find Riddle's latest and best; or Nissley's earliest and worst; or even Landis' long-lost Lancaster lyrics may be rescued from some rural garret at less cost than its present sumptuous typography and binding involve.

One fine spring day, some years ago, driving by the Brown homestead, between Nine Points and Andrews' Bridge, in a romantic and beautiful country, over which a sort of poetic spell still lingers, I thus secured a bunch of books at a bargain; when I came to separate them I found the entire lot identical. The title was "The Boquet," conspicuously misspelled on the outer cover, though corrected on the inner page. The volume was published in Lancaster, 1858, by Murray, Young & Co., and the author was James Scott Brown, "native and to the manner born." The book, though published in Lancaster, was printed by C. Sherman & Son, Philadelphia.

The publisher firm, it will be remembered, included William Murray

and Hiram Young. The former had been in the stationery business for quite a while. In 1850, and for several years thereafter, Judd & Murray kept a book store at the second house from the northeast corner of North Queen and Orange streets; the corner was occupied by the owner of the property, F. J Kramph, the clothier. The Judd & Murray firm was dissolved and became Murray & Stock, the last named having been the County Prothonotary. After a few years Stock sold out to Hiram Young, who had been a clerk for some years in the store and Stock went to Oshkosh, Wis.

Hiram Young later became the owner and publisher of the York Dispatch. He died some years ago and his sons have been running the paper since. James Black, lawyer and Prohibitionist, married William Murray's daughter, and in his old age he came to live with Mr. Black on Duke street, where he died. some twenty years ago. In 1856 James Black's office was on East King street, somewhere near the site of the People's National Bank. Our broadly-informed Brother Diffenderffer—to whom I owe the foregoing information and much more—tells me he remembers this fact, because, as secretary of the Fremont Club, of this city, he had frequent occasion to go to his office, where the club often met.

Of the author of this modest little volume of verse, I had never heard, but a copy of the "first" and last edition has been placed since in the local libraries; and others are deposited with those who will see that this memorial of his talents shall not perish from the earth.

## His Poetry.

An examination of his lines will show that he has other claims to consideration than the locality of his birth, life and death. The leading poem, which furnishes the title, is in the Wordsworthian strain; it shows that he was a student and lover of nature, of the quiet and peaceful. He liked "bright, morning colors glittering o'er the dew." He heard the echoes and saw the visions of outdoor life:

"The wandering stream's low-murmuring tone,
The wind's deep sigh, the breeze's evening moan,
The wildwood notes that forest songsters sing,
The purple violets of the early Spring,
The shimmering brightness of the fresh young leaves,
The social swallow's gossip 'neath the eaves,
The living colors Evening paints afar,
And the soft, dewy light of vesper star."

War's wild alarums had no call for him. The scarlet thread of armed conflict is not entwined in the woof and web of his silken fabric; the trumpet call to battle had no charm for his muse. He lets her

"Sweetly rest
'Mid beauteous flowers and be with fragrance blest."

But who that has gone down the Octoraro in the early spring will deny descriptive power and genius scarcely inferior to that displayed by Sir Walter Scott's word painting of the Trossachs, to the obscure local author who penned these lines

"The maple, ensign of the Spring, unfurls
A crimson banner where the water purls:—
She crowns the dogwood in bright-spotted snow,
While starred with violets gleams the ground below.

Young, lustrous green the woods around assume,
Which deepens still—a dark, delicious gloom,
The tulip-tree, her cups with honey stored,
Invites the bee to her ambrosial board.
Incense, from forest temples, pure to God,
Magnolia's flowery censers breathe abroad.
Where chiming waters lonely sing unseen,
From rock to rock, the laurel, ever green,
Throws o'er the vast, undesecrated aisles
Of sanctuary hills,her blossomy smiles.
Pure worshippers, in those green avenues
Of the cathedral wood, are flowers, whose hues
Are altar flames, their fragrant incense given,
A silent offering, undefiled, to Heaven:—
They in this Minster stand, as they have stood,
The priests and prophets of the templed wood.
The primrose and the daisy deck the walk;
The blue bells hang dark on their pillared stalk;
The mosses gray, from trees and rocks depend;
And o'er the streams the azure lilies bend.
The flamy phlox afar in scarlet glows;
The meadow-pink unfolds, the windflower blows;
And numerous shrubs, which scarce possess a name,
On their hill-shrines, enkindle odorous flame.
The humming-bird in green and crimson vest,
On buzzing wings, works at her mossy nest;
Then o'er the expanse of grass, from that to this,
She gives each blushing flower a flying kiss."

### Mid Foreign Scenes.

Brown was never abroad. He lived, however, in a foreign atmosphere. He dreamed of Italy and the numbers came:

Rome, Florence, Genoa and Venice,
Replete with story and romance,
Defy Oblivion's envious menace,
Still Tiber, Arno, and thy seas reflect their glance.

Thy glorious minds have hallowed
made thee,
Idol and shrine of schoolboy dreams;
Virgil, Dante and Tasso rayed thee
With light immortal, which o'er the
heart's altar streams.

Boccacio and Ariosto,
And Laura's lover more are
cherished,
Than Caesar, or than Caesar's foe,
Who on that distant shore of Egypt
lonely perished.

Rome! Brutus' dagger could not save
thee
From Slavery's degrading ban,
But music, painting, sculpture gave
thee
A world-wide empire o'er the mind
and heart of man.

Of Raphael and Alfieri,
And he, who planned St. Peter's
dome,
Fame and Muse are never weary—
Far mightier conquerors they, than
Caesars of Old Rome.

Go read the Eternal City's story
When high in heaven the moon doth
climb,
And o'er the Titan ruins hoary,
Gigantic shadows stalk, upbraiding
deaf Old Time."

He also built castles in Spain:

Land of the deep blue, sunny sky,
Of orange flower and citron bloom—
Proud Mountain Land of beauty why
Art thou obscured with gloom?

Land of Romance and old Renown,
Where learned and brave did once
resort,
When bright the lustre of thy crown,
And grand thy haughty court.

Of all thy mighty empire, Spain,
On which the sun did never set—
Of the fifth Charles's wide domain,
Say what is left thee yet?

Where is thy fame, and knightly band,
Thy honor and quick sense of wrong;
And where thy strength of arms, thou
Land
Of chivalry and song?

Thy sails, which spread on every sea,
That restless Commerce dare to
brace,
And winged the wealth of all to thee,
Have wasted from the wave.

And of thy gold's unbounded store,
What now remains thou must deplore—
Which made the nations envy thee
It gilds thy poverty.

Who would have thought so low a fall,
  Thy power and glory could betide;
For all which now remains—yea, all
  Is but the wreck of pride!

The cost of toil and blood, how vast,
  To drive the Moor across the Straits;
Still one not of thy soil holds fast
  With iron hand those gates!

Thy cold oppression in those climes,
  Which the World-seeker for thee won;
Thy cruel av'rice, and dark crimes,
  Have thine own self undone.

Spain, still thy mountains and thy vales;
  Thy clime with golden sunshine warm;
Thy deeds enshrined in legend tales;
  Lend thee a magic charm.

He heard the voices of the night birds. Sheakespeare had first sung the field lark's song, and Shelly had written his matchless "Skylark." Burns immortalized the field mouse and from Cowley to Higginson, grasshoppers, crickets, butterflies and bumblebees had been imbedded in the amber of poetry; the blackbird and beach bird, the crane and cuckoo, the eagle (in Tennyson's splendid "fragment"); the nightingale and owl, the oriole and pewee, robins and swallows, the wood-dove and petrel; and the thrush—Daly's noblest offering—had all been "feathered odes" for songsters; but it was left to our own gentle Jimmy Brown to sing the long neglected whippoorwill.

Spirit of the hill, Whippoorwill!
All is lonely, dusky still;
Then that sound starts up quite near,
Weird-like, loud, sharp and clear.
That's the rain-drop on the leaves,
Which the wakeful ear receives;
For the shower had past away
Ere the shut of sultry day.
All is still, how deeply still!
Hark! the wailing Whippoorwill!
It is now here; it is now there;—
It seems on earth; it seems in air;—
Near it seems, and then remote;
Still repeating the same note.

Spirit of the dusky hill!
Wand'ring, goblin Whippoorwill!
Art thou some gray Satyr old,
Of which Grecian fable told;
Or the Dryad of the wood
Wailing in thy solitude?
That thou art; but yet so altered;
And thy tones so wildly faltered;
And thy nature so disguised,
Thou canst not be recognized.

Prophet of the dusky hill!
Necromancing Whippoorwill!
Art thou boding harbinger—
From the dead a messenger?
Where the rocks with mosses gray,
Look like castles in decay,
Frowning on the sombre hill—
Haunting, ghost-like Whippoorwill!
Oft I listen to thy tone,
As the night grows still and lone;
And the moon's broad lights are shed
On the trees high over head;—
Listen to thy wizard song,
Leaves, and moss, and rocks among,—
Echoing in the shadowy dell,
Like Sibyl's voice from out her cell.
Each note's hollow as a knell,—
Mournful as the last farewell,—
As a sad and last farewell!

I have trespassed too long on your patience to quote further examples of his style; but, as his book is now quite accessible,those who would pursue the inquiry may be interested in knowing that the poem 'Louisa" (p. 59) is addressed to the sister of one he loved and lost; "Our Schoolhouse" (p. 120) relates to the picturesque site and surroundings of Annandale, one of Sadsbury's most attractive spots. The last stanza in the book is a reflection of his characteristic musing:

"The white Moon is crowning yon distant hill;
In the sky's pale azure away so deep,
Lo! the stars are watching, serene and still,—
'Tis a night for dreams—not a night for sleep!"

## His Personality.

Who, then, was this personage whose work briefly perfumed and then perished on the desert air? What were his education, his experience, and his compensation? Let a few cold facts

inform the inquirer: His mother was a Bowers; his father was James Brown; the elder James and his brother, William, kept a country store in Eden township, on the road from Mt. Eden furnaces to Mount Pleasant. His only brother, Hiram F., like himself, never married. He was born in 1826, and his early education was of the "pay school" system, in which the Scotch Irish masters usually figured, though his mother was a woman of intellectual force and directed his early training. She sent him to New London (Chester County) Academy, a classical school of standing in that day. History, the languages and English poetry were his delight. He became a teacher, and, though not a churchman, delighted to call the attention of his pupils to the Bible, as a well of English undefiled—especially the book of Isaiah. As a private instructor he was more of a teacher than disciplinarian. He was diffident, but when he spoke in public he said something; and he delighted in the Lyceum.

George F. Baker, who was one of his pupils, makes this valuable contribution to my all too imperfect sketch:

"He had great concentrativeness; and when he was hearing a class recite, he became so absorbed in the subject that he did not notice much what the other pupils were doing. Therefore, his school at times was pretty noisy. He took great interest in the old-fashioned game of corner ball; and although he was not an expert player, he often became so absorbed in the game that he forgot to 'call school' at the appointed time. He was well versed in mythology, and ancient and modern history; conversant with the writings of the great literary authors of ancient and modern

times. If there was any reference in the recitation to any character in mythology, history or literature, he could at once explain it fully. I frequently heard him in public debate. He was a forcible and earnest speaker, and clear reasoner. He was a very good conversationalist. He was a firm believer in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. I remember that Mr. Brown, another gentleman and myself spent a night together at a neighbor's house, when there was a death in the family. Conversation turned upon the inspiration of the Bible, and I never heard or read such a clear and forcible exposition of the authenticity of the Scriptures as he gave us that night. In religion I think he was a fatalist. I form this opinion from hearing him in public discussion on the subject of man's free agency, and also from a passage in one of his poems, entitled 'The Dream,' in which he says:

"There's no effect without sufficient cause;
And like conditions would have like results.
Man must fulfil his course—dark destiny!
Fear, hope and doubt, and strong necessity,
And circumstances, to him are Fates, that urge
Him on in darkness, where he gropes his way
With slow, blind steps, even to the grave."

"He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to any office. He kept himself well informed as to the principles of the different political parties, and upon all the current topics of the day. Mr. Thomas Scanlan, one of Mr. Brown's teachers in the public school, told me James Scott Brown was the brightest pupil he ever had. Mr. Brown told me he had written another work, but did not get it published, on

account of the cool reception his 'Boquet and Other Poems' met with.

"I called recently on the lady who kept house in the Brown family for the last forty years, and she told me she had seen the manuscript of the unpublished work, and it was prose; but she did not know anything about the subject or character of the book."

When Mr. Brown was a young man he paid attention to a good-looking and bright young lady in this neighborhood; but some trouble arose between them, and he never married.

Whether it was disappointment in love, disappointment in the popular reception of his book, or inherent appetite, he fell into some of the easy habits of genius; and the latter part of his lifetime was divided between reflection, musings and occasional visits to the "Nine Points." He was honest, pure and clean in all his tastes; and abhorred profanity or obscenity.

Although Mr. Brown and his brother let their farm, it was their custom, in a busy time in harvest, to assist the tenant getting in the crops. Mr. Brown was engaged in this work during the harvest of 1890, when he was thrown from a load of hay; one of his legs was broken and he was otherwise injured. His physician did not consider his condition critical and hoped for a speedy recovery. But he only lived nine days after he received the injury. Death did not result from the hurt, but from heart failure. He is buried in the U. P. graveyard at Octoraro.

Did ever anyone, here, there or anywhere, so fairly win and fitly wear the elegiac tribute of Thomas Gray in his matchless classic of the English tongue:

"Oft have we seen him at the peep
of dawn
Brushing with hasty steps the dews
away
To meet the sun upon the upland
lawn.

"There at the foot of yonder nodding
beech
That wreathes its old fantastic roots
so high,
His listless length at noontide would
he stretch,
And pour upon the brook that bab-
bles by.

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as
in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies he
would rove,
Now dropping, woeful-wan, like one
forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or crossed in
hopeless love.

"One morn I missed him on the 'cus-
tomed hill,
Along the heath, and near his favor-
ite tree;
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood
was he:

"The next, with dirges due in sad ar-
ray,
Slow through the church-way path
we saw him borne.
Approach and read (for thou canst
read) the lay
Graved on the stone beneath yon
aged thorn:"

THE EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon the lap of
Earth
A Youth, to Fortune and to Fame
unknown.
Fair Science frowned not on his hum-
ble birth,
And Melancholy marked him for her
own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul
sincere,
Heaven did a recompense as largely
send:
He gave to Misery (all he had) a tear,
He gained from Heaven ('twas all he
wished) a friend.

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their
dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope
repose,
The bosom of his Father and his
God.

# Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 8, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening with President Steinman in the chair.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented her monthly report as follows:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report, Library of Congress; Statutes-at-Large of Pennsylvania (two volumes); Twenty-eighth Annual Report, Inter-State Commerce Commission; Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, Report No. 9.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Thirty-five Years of "The Clio," from W. U. Hensel; The Western Reserve Historical Society, Tracts No. 91 and 94; American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Courts and Bar of Cumberland County in the Eighteenth Century, from Hon. Edward V. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 9; The Treaty of Ghent, from the New York Historical Society; Sixteenth Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York (two pamphlets) from the society; Linden Hall Echo; Penn-Germania for November-December, 1914; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (two numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Forty-third Annual Report; Bulletin of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—Two postcard views of First Court House of Cumberland County; First Court held July 24, 1750, and Fort Morris, Built 1755, near Shippensburg, Pa., from W. U.

Hensel; "The Warner Family" history, from Theodore Justice, Philadelphia, Pa.; The Union and Tribune of 1847, containing article on John Haggerty's Trial; An Old Book of the 1800-03 period, containing poetry, from Miss Ida Lipp.

The following were proposed for membership: Dr. G. C. Keidel, Washington, D. C.; Miss Gertrude Metzger, W. G. Baker and Mrs. Robert MacGowan, of this city.

Attention was called to the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies which will be held at Harrisburg, January 21. The local society will be well represented.

Following the regular business the officers were elected as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Recording Secretary, C. B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, John L. Summy and Monroe B. Hirsh.

The annual report of the librarian gave the total number of books in the library as 2,624, a total of 153 having been added during the year. The number received by gift was 123. One of the most valuable collections in the library is that of the early Lancaster newspapers.

The secretary's report showed that the present membership is 295, a substantial gain during 1914. The report also contained a suggestion for a social night or banquet for the society with the object of increasing the interest among the members and getting out a larger membership at the monthly meetings.

The report of the treasurer, A. K. Hostetter, showed receipts for the year of $566.19 and the balance on hand $84.62.

The suggestion of the secretary for a social evening was heartily endorsed and President Steinman was authorized to appoint a committee to arrange a programme.

Following the business session Prof. H. M. J. Klein, of Franklin and Marshall College, read a paper written by W. U. Hensel, Esq., the subject being, "Gentle Jimmy Brown, a Bashful Bard of Bart—His Personality and His Poetry."

# In Memoriam

## CHARLES B. KELLER.

Charles B. Keller, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died on Monday, November 9, 1914, at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Keller was in Philadelphia to attend the United States District Court and while walking along the street he was stricken. He hurried to the hospital where he died in a short time. He was a graduate of the Lancaster High School and Muhlenberg College, of the class of 1873. For a time he was Principal of the Strasburg Public School. He served a term as Recorder of Deeds. He was instrumental in organizing the Independent Telephone Company and was Superintendent for some years. Mr. Keller was associated with the development of the trolley system in Lancaster county and, at the time of his death, he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Station Drug Company, which has a drug store in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in New York.

## MISS HANNAH S. HOLBROOK.

Miss Hannah Slaymaker Holbrook, who took a deep interest in the work of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died on May 23, 1914, at her home, No. 332 East Orange street. The deceased was a daughter of the late Marcus D. and Sarah Rebecca Holbrook, of this city, where she was born. Miss Holbrook was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and belonged to Donegal Chapter, D. A. R., the Colonial Dames and the Iris Club.

## J. LANE REED.

J. Lane Reed, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died in Dayton, Ohio, last September. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., but removed to the former city over forty years ago. He was the son of Henry Reed and Elizabeth Ford, and a half brother of the late George K. Reed and Mrs. Charles Heinitsh. His wife, who was Miss Lucy Gerhart, preceded him five years ago. His grandfather, Robert Reed, married Mary, daughter of Captain Abraham Dehuff. As his descendant, and also of Jacob Ford and Charles Hall, he was one of the Sons of the Revolution.

M. N. R.

## WILLIAM M. MERVINE.

William M. Mervine, for a number of years a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died at his home, in Philadelphia, October 11, 1914, aged forty years. He was a son of William M. Mervine, Esq., of Milton, Pa., and Elizabeth King, of Philadelphia, Pa. He was a noted genealogist, the editor of a number of interesting family histories, among them, "The American Genealogist." Mr. Mervine was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, an officer in the Swedish Colonial Society, a member of the Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also of the Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

M. B. C.

## MRS. CAROLINE LEE PEARSON.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Pearson, wife of Horace Binney Pearson, died February 22, 1914, at her home, No. 725 Spruce street, Philadelphia. She was a Miss Lee, of Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Her ancestry was from Lancaster county, she being a descendant of James Holliday, who was one of the founders of St. John's Church, Compasville. James Holliday had charge of the "Glebe lands," and was a Judge of the Lancaster County Courts for many years. Mrs. Pearson left two sons, Joshua B. and Clarence Pearson. She was a member of the Norristown Chapter, D. A. R., also a Colonial Dame of the Pennsylvania Society of America. She was a member of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

S. C. F.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1915.

President,
GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.

Recording Secretary,
C. B. HOLLINGER.

Corresponding Secretary,
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian,
MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

Treasurer,
A. K. HOSTETTER.

Executive Committee,
MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F. MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS, GEORGE F. K. ERISMAN, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, L. B. HERR, JOHN L. SUMMY, MONROE B. HIRSH.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

A clause in the Constitution of this Society gives as one of its objects "the collection and preservation of books, newspapers, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, engravings, manuscripts, letters, journals and any and all materials which may establish or illustrate such history." The Society, having followed the Constitution, has made this collection along the required lines and given, when possible, the best attention towards its preservation, hence the library.

This, having recently broadened its scope of usefulness, has added another item which was not called for in the Constitution, that of distributing the information contained within its bounds.

In looking back, to note the additions to the Library, for the year 1914, and to review its usefulness, much satisfaction can be gained from the summary. Unusual interest has been shown by the members, also by persons who are not members, in getting donations which have added distinctly to the value of the collection now the property of this Society. The largest contributions of books came from the Pennsylvania Society, of New York, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes-Barre, Miss Lillian Evans, of Columbia, and a friend whose name is withheld.

Concerning the usefulness of the Library, it is unfortunate that the members of this Society cannot know just how much knowledge, along very many different lines, has been sent out since January, 1914. It is not possible to answer the calls for genealogical material. The demands for historical research have been met to a very large extent. Records from the Library have been sent to St. Louis which will come back to this Society in a very much amplified form. Books and information have been sent to New York and vicinity which has spoken much for Lancaster county, as well as the Historical Society. Information has been furnished the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania from our early newspaper for scientific research. From our newspapers, also, we are able to show the establishment of the firm of Hager & Bro. two years earlier than had ever been known. The Carnegie Institute, of Washington, D. C., could find no copies of Pennsylvania State documents printed in German until inquiry was made in Lancaster county. This was done through the Library of our Society.

It might be well to note here that while the County Commissioners give $200 a year toward the support of an Historical Society as a gift, considering how many times Lancaster county has been brought to the front in the numerous historical searches being made, it is rather apparent that this year, at least, the $200 has been earned.

We are fortunate in having in our possession so many of the early Lancaster newspapers. This collection was very much enlarged during the year by several donations, the largest coming from the children of the late Hon. John B. Warfel. A number of valuable pieces of manuscript, including letters, were added to the Library collection. Another room has been obtained and shelving made so that the newspapers and pamphlets can be properly cared for.

The total number of books in the Library at present is 2,624. Of these, 153 were added during the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number received by gifts | 123 |
| Number bound by Society | 18 |
| Number acquired by purchase | 12 |
| Total | 153 |

The individual expense account for the Library is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance on hand January 1, 1914 | $ 5.27 | |
| Received from Society January 10, 1914 | 25.00 | |
| Total | | $30.27 |
| For stamps | $4.54 | |
| For expressage | 1.75 | |
| To Hoffmeier Bros. | 1.25 | |
| To housekeeper | 5.00 | |
| For cleaning | 2.70 | |
| For books | 1.70 | |
| Sundries | 2.91 | |
| Total | | $19.85 |
| Balance on hand | | $10.42 |

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Librarian.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

To the Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

The excellent reports made from month to month and year to year by our Librarian leave little of the progress of the work of the Society to be noted by the Secretary. The latter must acknowledge that, during the past year, owing to the press of business duties, he has been compelled to rely, to a great extent, on the splendid help given by the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Clark, and the Librarian, Miss Bausman. Without their kind assistance he might have lost his good standing with the Society and the latter fully justified in looking for some one to fill his place who would give more attention to the work from month to month. Asking forgiveness for neglect of duties during the past year, he has taken a New Year resolve to do better during the year that has just opened.

The Society has completed another volume of its publications, the eighteenth. It makes a book of some 280 pages. There were thirteen special articles contributed during the year and several of them were of great historic value. The work of our organization recently attracted the attention of an attache of the Congressional Library at Washington, and his research work here resulted in his contribution of the very excellent paper on Dr. Abram Garber, the noted botanist. Another splendid paper, and one showing much work, was that of Dr. J. B. Lincoln, on "The Story of Caernarvon." We were also favored with two excellent papers from Judge Charles I. Landis on topics, I believe, never before covered in our proceedings. Another paper of great value was the contribution of our Librarian, Miss Bausman, on "The Massacre of the Conestoga Indians." Special mention is to be made of the series of papers prepared by one of our honored Vice Presidents, Mr. W. U. Hensel, the paper read at the last meeting on the "Passing of An Old Landmark" being especially valuable, as it came just after the demolition of the historic structure referred to.

The membership has been steadily growing and to-day there are 295 names on the roll, a net gain of ten since January of 1914. A number of names were dropped owing to non-payment of dues and six members died during the year.

The Secretary has one suggestion to make along the lines of popularizing the meetings among the members. Could not the annual meeting, or one during the year, be made the occasion for a social gathering of the members and their friends? It would help to bring the members into closer touch with each other, possibly get many in the habit of attending the monthly sessions more regularly, and, in general, create a deeper interest in the Society and its work. Societies in several adjoining counties hold annual banquets which are quite elaborate. The

annual outings of the local Society add a social touch to the year's activities, but frequently many of the members are unable to attend these affairs. A mid-winter social, if we may use the expression, would, I believe, prove very popular and surely be more largely attended than the outing, although the latter feature should not, by any means, be given up.

Thanking the officers for the courtesies extended during the year and wishing the Society abundant success in the year just opened, I remain,

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 8, 1915.

The annual report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1914:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1914, balance on hand | | $ 92.34 |
| Amount received for admission and dues | | 262.00 |
| Amount received as county appropriation | | 200.00 |
| Amount received from sale of pamphlets | | 11.85 |
| Total | | $566.19 |
| Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn on him by the President and Secretary, and are herewith submitted: | | |
| For printing and stationery | $203.86 | |
| For postage, mailing and dixing | 75.22 | |
| For book-binding | 18.50 | |
| For new bookcase and chairs | 61.25 | |
| For new books | 22.50 | |
| For fire insurance | 12.24 | |
| For rent | 25.00 | |
| For State Federation dues | 2.00 | |
| For use of Librarian | 36.00 | |
| For services of Librarian | 25.00 | |
| Balance on hand January 1, 1915 | 84.62 | |
| | $566.19 | $566.19 |

In addition to the above, the Society has on deposit, at four per cent. interest, in the Conestoga National Bank, $467.31, represented by certificates of deposit for $216.32, $194.71, $29.24 and $27.04 which, added to the above balance of $84.62, makes a total of $551.93.

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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## LANCASTER BIBLE SOCIETY, 1815–1915
## MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING

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VOL. XIX. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

Lancaster Bible Society, 1815–1915 - - - - - - - - 35
By David C. Haverstick.

Minutes of February Meeting - - - - - - - - - 62

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# LANCASTER BIBLE SOCIETY, 1815-1915

From the fact that the Lancaster Bible Society was organized as an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, but is now, as is also the Pennsylvania Society, auxiliary to the Atlantic Agency of the American Bible Society, it is but proper that we say a few words regarding these organizations.

We preface our remarks, however, with just a few lines in relation to the origin of Bibles societies. We learn that in 1802 Rev. Thomas Charles, a Welshman, went to England in the interest of the Bible. He secured a moderate supply and went back with them to Wales, and within ten years' time he had distributed ten thousand books. This suggested the idea, and soon after (in 1804) the British and Foreign Association was formed in London.

The Pennsylvania Bible Society followed by organizing in Philadelphia in 1805. It has accomplished a wonderful amount of work in its line. During the years 1882-83, the society distributed 50,609 Bibles, 112,826 Testaments, 3,312 Testaments and Psalms, 28,158 portions of the Bible, or a total of 194,905 volumes, in 17 different languages and in raised letters for the blind.

The great American Bible Society was established in New York City in 1816. Thirty-five local societies united in its formation. The organization is strictly nonsectarian. Seven different

denominations of Christians are represented in its Board of Managers. Its object, as stated when organized, was the translation, publication and circulation of the Holy Scriptures, of the version now in common use, without note or comment. Since then, however, the society began to publish and circulate also the revised and the American revised versions of the Scriptures.

The American Society has attempted to supply the people of the United States with Bibles on several occasions. First, in 1829, when our population was not quite 13,000,000; in 1856, when it had more than doubled. In the sixteen years intervening between 1866 and 1882, the agents of the society visited 8,813,298 families, and the number found destitute of the Holy Scriptures was 1,082,558, and of these 753,760 were supplied. In addition, 488,273 were given to individuals. Another family visitation, ending with March 31, 1890, resulted as follows: Number of families visited, 6,309,628; found without the Scriptures, 757,581; number supplied, 473,806. In addition, 209,053 individuals were supplied.

The society has done an almost incredible amount of work, having, since its organization, to the close of the fiscal year, March 31, 1912, issued 94,220,105 volumes.

The entire Bible has been translated into 107 languages. Including these and parts thereof, the number of versions in circulation at present are 479. In this line the society has borne its full share of the good work.

Coming now to our own home organization, we learn that early in the year 1815 a movement was put on foot looking to the establishment of a Lancaster Bible Society, by the issuing of a call in the "Weekly Intelligencer," then published by William

Dickson, for a public meeting of the citizens (including the clergy) of the borough and county of Lancaster, to meet in the Court House, then located on the site now occupied by the soldiers' monument in Penn Square, at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 8, 1815, to take into consideration the formation of a society to be called "The Lancaster County Auxiliary Bible Society," the object of which shall be "to acquire ability to supply the poor of all denominations of Christians in the county with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, in the English or German language, as occasion may require."

At this time Lancaster was a borough with Adam Reigart, Esq., as Chief Burgess, the city not being incorporated until 1818.

There was evidently some opposition to the object proposed by this call if we may judge from some of the newspaper comments of that day. It was, however, ably defended by Editor Dickson, of the "Intelligencer," who among other things wrote: "Let it not be said that such an institution is unnecessary, that the poor of this county are well supplied with Bibles. A full and fair investigation of the subject, such as is now contemplated, will prove the contrary."

In answer to this call, we are told, there was quite a notable gathering of clergymen and citizens of the borough and county assembled in the Court House, on Wednesday, February 8, 1815, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

John Hubley, Esq., a member of the Lancaster Bar, was called to preside, and forcibly stated the object of the meeting. Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, was chosen secretary. A motion to organize "The Lancaster County

Auxiliary Bible Society" was unanimously adopted. A number of committees were appointed, one of which was instructed to report a constitution. Later this committee reported and the same was adopted and ordered printed. The meeting then adjourned, to reassemble on Tuesday, May 2, 1815, the Committee on Meetings having been instructed to make such arrangements as they deemed best.

Accordingly they arranged for a religious service in the German (now Trinity) Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, May 2, 1815, as the meeting had directed, at 10 o'clock a. m.

This service was largely attended, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, D.D., presiding, and preaching a sermon in the German language, and the Rev. William Kerr, D.D., pastor of the Donegal Presbyterian Church, in English, the former representing the borough, and the latter the county. At the close of this service an adjournment was had to meet in the Court House at 2 o'clock that afternoon for a business session.

On assembling in the afternoon John Hubley, Esq., who had served as chairman of the first meeting on February 8, being necessarily absent, Adam Reigart, Esq., Chief Burgess of the Borough of Lancaster, was called to preside. Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, who was the secretary of the first meeting, was again called upon to fill that position.

The meeting now went into an election for permanent officers of the society, with the following result: President, Rev. Dr. Henry Ernst Muhlenberg, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. William Kerr, pastor of Donegal Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Joseph Clark-

son, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church; Recording Secretary, Samuel White, a drygoods merchant, with a store on East King street; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Smith, Esq. Harris' History says he was a noted member of the Lancaster Bar, and was elected to the Legislature and State Senate. He served as Judge of the Ninth judicial district, which he resigned in 1820 to accept the Judgeship of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster. He married a daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, of the Supreme Court. He was the builder and owner of the once handsome residence near Lancaster known as "Hardwicke." For Treasurer, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., a prominent citizen, town clerk, and later on a member and president of Select Council.

The following Board of Managers was also chosen: Rev. Nathaniel Sample, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Constantine Miller, pastor of the Moravian Church; Rev. Stephen Boyer, pastor of the First Methodist Church, and Messrs. Samuel Bethel, Esq.; John McKissick, Alexander Boggs, John Haldeman, Henry Slaymaker, William Wright, Robert Coleman, William Kirkpatrick, Charles Smith, Esq., Adam Reigart, Esq.; James Hopkins, Esq., William Dickson, James Houston, Dr. Samuel Humes, Edward Brian, Matthias Stark, David Witmer, John Hubley, Esq.; Samuel White, John Whiteside, Esq.

Thus this association, which has come down to us in an unbroken chain through these one hundred years, was launched upon a field of work that should prove a blessing and a help to untold numbers in the years to come.

If we ponder over these names, al-

most every one of which has been honorably identified with the early history and making of our city and county, need it surprise us that an organization, the offspring of sires such as these names represent, still lives?

The records tell us that the new organization went diligently to work in this new field of labor. Also, that one of its earliest misfortunes was the loss of its president, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. Just three weeks from the time he was chosen as the presiding officer he died, expiring suddenly on May 23, 1815. Rev. Dr. Endress who succeeded Dr. Muhlenberg as pastor of Trinity Church, was elected to the presidency of the society.

1816.—Tuesday, May 7. The first anniversary of the society was held in the Court House, at 10 a. m. Addresses were made by the President, Rev. Dr. Endress, and Rev. Nathaniel W. Sample, of the Presbyterian Church, the former in the German and the latter in the English language. The officers chosen were: President, Rev. Dr. Endress; Vice Presidents, Rev. Joseph Clarkson,St. James' Episcopal, and Rev. Stephen Boyer, Methodist Church; Secretary, Samuel White, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Charles Smith, Esq.; Treasurer, William Kirkpatrick.

At this time the postoffice of the borough was presided over by a woman, Mrs. Ann Moore, widow of Dr. George Moore, a prominent physician. It is said he was the family physician of Dr. John L. Atlee's father, and was the first doctor to introduce vaccination into Lancaster, and also that Walter L. Atlee, Esq., was the first person to be vaccinated in Lancaster.

1817.—Tuesday, May 6. The second anniversary was held in the Court

House at 10 o'clock a. m. After addresses in the English and German languages, reports were submitted that a depository had been established at William Dickson's book store on North Queen street, and that a number of destitute families had been supplied with the Scriptures. All the old officers were re-elected, and James Houston was made an additional corresponding secretary. At this time Samuel Carpenter was Chief Burgess of the borough.

1818.—Tuesday, May 5. The third anniversary was observed in the Court House, with the usual addresses in the English and German languages, Vice President Dr. Kerr presiding. The auditors, Adam Reigart and Henry Slaymaker, reported having examined Treasurer Kirkpatrick's books and found them correct, with receipts for the year of $445.75 and expenditures of $306.10. The only change in the officers were Rev. Dr. Kerr was made president and Walter Franklin, Esq., one of the secretaries.

During this year the city was incorporated and John Passmore served as the first Mayor of Lancaster city.

1819.—Tuesday, May 4. The fourth anniversary was observed in the usual way at the Court House. The only change in the officers was Joseph Ogilby, secretary, in place of Samuel White, deceased, and Rev. John Elliot, pastor of the Church of God, added to the Board of Directors. An evening service was also held and Dr. Kerr preached from Matthew 16:3. A large audience was present, and the offering amounted to between $50 and $60.

1820.—Tuesday, May 2. The fifth anniversary differed little from the preceding ones, with the exception that a sermon was preached in the evening in Trinity Lutheran Church

by Rev. Joseph Boyer. The officers of the previous year were continued, with the exception that George B. Porter, Esq., a member of the Lancaster Bar, and a trustee of the Presbyterian Church, was made secretary.

1821—Tuesday, May 8. The place of holding the sixth anniversary was changed from the Court House to the Presbyterian Church, and was held at 11 o'clock a. m. The reports indicated that considerable work had been done in canvassing the city and county. A large number of families had been supplied with the Scriptures, some of which were paid for and others given gratuitously. A sermon was preached in the evening in Trinity Lutheran Church by the pastor, Dr. Endress. The officers remained practically the same.

Up to this point we had to depend on the files of the Lancaster papers, mostly the Intelligencer, for our information. But from here on the minutes of the society are intact, with the exception of a break of a few years from 1847 to 1850.

1822—During this year Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, became president, and continued as such up to the time of his death in 1830. Henry Y. Slaymaker, a prominent member of that old Lancaster family, was the secretary. Rev. William Ashmeade, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, here became an active participant in the work. A new or revised constitution was adopted and printed. A donation of $75 was sent to the American Bible Society, in return for which they were to send a number of copies of the Scriptures. It was also decided to hold the future meetings of the board in the session room of the Presbyterian Church. The anniversary

was held in St. James' Episcopal Church.

The secretary has in his possession original copies of letters of November and December, 1822 from the American Bible Society, acknowledging the receipt of money sent them, also returning thanks for a copy of the constitution.

1823—The officers of the preceding year were retained. Some prominent new additions were: Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, co-rector of St. James' Episcopal Church; George Bryan, Esq., who later became chief clerk of the State Senate and subsequently Auditor General of Pennsylvania; John Whiteside, Esq., a leading citizen, a member of the Legislature and later a Congressman, and later still kept and owned the Fountain Inn, on South Queen street.

We also notice an action donating six Testaments to the use of the Adult free School and another for twelve Testaments for the Presbyterian Sunday-school, a letter of which the secretary holds the original copy from the American Bible Society, stating that a request had been received by them from a Mr. Brown, asking for a donation of twelve Bibles for use in a Sunday-school six miles south of Lancaster. A committee was appointed to look the matter up, and the gentleman got the Bibles. A Mr. James Calhoun bequeathed to the use of the society $100. We were unable to locate this gentleman, perhaps because of his unusual generosity. At this time the name of Dr. Samuel Humes, one of Lancaster's prominent old-time physicians, comes frequently into the record. The anniversary was held in the Presbyterian Church.

During this year the society lost by

death one of its original, faithful and zealous lay members, William Dickson, editor and publisher of the Intelligencer. It may be of interest to state that his widow, Mrs. Mary Dickson, with some assistance, continued the publication of the paper for fourteen years after her husband's death, and that its columns were always open to the cause of the society. She also was appointed and became the efficient postmistress of the Lancaster office.

1824—This was an active year for the society. At the first meeting of the board, a committee was appointed to visit Columbia, with a view of establishing a branch society in that place. They accomplished their purpose, and we are glad to say it still lives and thrives, with Rev. Dr. J. H. Pannebecker as president, and Rev. W. J. Lindsay, secretary, and William H. Moore, treasurer. A depository is maintained on Locust street, near Fourth.

Another forward step was the appointment of a committee of two for each of four wards of the city, to make a canvass of the families and report those destitute of the Holy Scriptures. These reported as follows: S. E. ward, fifty families; S. W. ward, twenty-seven; N. W. ward, forty-five; N. E. ward, sixty-two. Seventy-five dollars was forwarded to the American Society for copies to supply these families. William Kirkpatrick, who had been treasurer since its organization, was made one of the vice presidents, and George Bryan, Esq., took his place as treasurer. The anniversary was held in the Moravian Church.

1825-26-27—At a meeting of the board, William Kirkpatrick, Esq., one of the vice presidents, was elected a

delegate to attend the annual meeting of the American Bible Society in New York City in May, 1825, and the sum of $100 was donated to the parent society, and "further, be it resolved that Mr. Kirkpatrick be requested to advance the $100 in anticipation of said sum accruing from the United States on account of a certificate held by him in favor of the society."

For some reason there are no meetings recorded for 1826, probably on account of the necessary resignation of Secretary Slaymaker. There was also some trouble in securing a place for and a person to take charge of the depository, when a Miss Jane Miller offered, at her residence, a room for the purpose, and she was elected librarian, and allowed 5 per cent. of the amount of her sales, as compensation. A donation of $100 was made to the American Society, of which books to the amount of $50 were to be returned. The anniversary was held in St. James' Episcopal Church. Robert D. Carson was elected secretory.

At a meeting of the board in 1827 it was decided to co-operate with the Pennsylvania Bible Society in their proposed effort to supply every destitute family in the State with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within a term of three years, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting of the citizens of Lancaster in St. James' Episcopal Church on Monday evening, November 5, 1827.

The following report of this meeting is copied from the files of one of the Lancaster papers: "A respectable meeting of the citizens of Lancaster convened in St. James' Episcopal Church on Monday evening, November 5. The object of the meeting was

stated by the rector, Rev. Joseph Clarkson; when on motion the Hon. Nathaniel Lightner, Mayor of the city, was called to the chair and George Louis Mayer elected secretary.

"On motion of Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting has heard, with no ordinary pleasure, of the resolution recently adopted by the Philadelphia Bible Society, to supply every destitute family in the State of Pennsylvania with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures within the term of three years, and sooner if it shall be found practicable.

"On motion of Rev. William Ashmeade, it was unanimously resolved that this meeting is gratified to learn that the managers of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Lancaster has pledged itself to co-operate with the managers of the Philadelphia Bible Society in supplying every destitute family in our own county with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures.

"On motion the following gentlemen were selected to wait upon the citizens of Lancaster for contributions to aid in the carrying out of this movement: George Louis Mayer and Robert D. Carson, for the Northeast ward; Robert Evans and Thomas Jeffries, Southeast ward; John F. Steinman and George H. Krug, Southwest ward; John Myer and Joseph Ogilby, Northwest ward. Subsequently Christopher Hager and William Boys were added to this committee.

"On motion all the churches in the county were requested to lift an offering for this object prior to the first of January, 1828, and that all monies be forwarded to George Bryan, treasurer of this society.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city and county papers, also in those of Philadelphia.

"Nathaniel Lightner, Chairman; George Louis Mayer, Secretary."

It is a pleasure to note how readily some of the most prominent and influential citizens of our town took hold of this matter.

1828-29—A number of new names now appear in the activities of the society. Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, Episcopal; Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, Lutheran, and Laymen Robert Clark, Alexander Ewing, Jacob McCulley, John Buchanan, were especially active. The latter part of 1829 was largely taken up with the work of canvassing the county for funds and in supplying destitute families with the Scriptures.

1830.—On January 25, of this year, the society lost, by death, its faithful president, the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, who had served since 1822.

Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, was unanimously chosen to succeed Dr. Clarkson. The names of Dr. M. M. Moore, Emanuel Sheaffer, David Conyngham, and Dr. George B. Kerfoot now come into the record. The latter was elected librarian and took charge of the depository.

1831-1840—During these nine years the general routine work of the society was kept steadily in motion. At intervals the services of a colporteur were engaged in canvassing the county, and reports of his work were made at the anniversaries, which were regularly observed. The officers were: President, Rev. Dr. Baker; Vice President, Adam Reigart and William

Kirkpatrick; Secretary, George Bryan: Treasurer, Robert Conyngham. The clergymen identified during this time were Revs. Dickinson, Davie McNair, Presbyterian; Revs. Reichel, Vanvleck, Reinke, Bahnson, Moravian; Revs. Hoffmeier, Brunner, Glessner, Reformed. New additions among the laity were John F. Heinitsh, John S. Gable, Dr. John Miller, Christian Gast, C. F. Hoffmeier, Thomas Dickey, Esq., John Culbert, George H. Bomberger, Judge Oristus Collins. The Mr. Bomberger here mentioned was the father of the Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., for many years president of Ursinus College, and a theologian of wide repute in the Reformed Church.

1841–1852—Through the efforts of Judge Oristus Collins, President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster county, and a zealous friend of the Bible cause, the society agreed to furnish Bibles gratuitously to needy Sunday-schools in the city and county. The name of Dr. John L. Atlee appears prominent in the early part of this period. He seconded and favored a motion, which was adopted, to issue and forward to every assessor in the county a circular letter requesting them to ascertain any families in their district that were without the Bible, and forward names and addresses to the society. C. F. Hoffmeier was the treasurer at this time.

In 1842 Dr. John L. Atlee was named as chairman of a committee of three to prepare the annual report to be read at the anniversary. About this time Dr. John Miller, a prominent physician; Hon. Benjamin Champneys, James Hoey, Henry K. Reed, David Longenecker, James Whitehill and B. D. Gill were particularly active in its affairs.

Volunteer committees of ladies to canvass the city for contributions and to ascertain family needs in the Scriptural line were offered the society. First Methodist Church, Miss Harriet Galebach, Miss Margaret Samson; First Reformed, Miss Sybilla Heitshu, Miss Mary Sener; Trinity Lutheran, Mrs. Bear, Mrs. Thompson.

During the year 1845 the Board decided to hold regular quarterly public meetings, open to all persons, and among the regulations made for conducting the same were that the subject should be previously announced and shall be open to all parties, but that no one should be allowed to speak more than twenty-five minutes, and that politics should be strictly excluded; and, further, that no meeting shall be continued longer than two hours.

New names among the laity were Joseph Eberman, Charles Boughter, John Sener, William Russell and John W. Hubley. The treasurer was Samuel Beam. The records show only three assessors from the county reporting families without the Bible. Conestoga, eight; Leacock, eighteen; Martic, seventeen.

In the latter part of 1852 Rev. Dr. Baker resigned the presidency on account of removal from the city. He had served continuously for twenty-two years, and was rarely absent from any of its meetings. He had accepted a call to a Philadelphia charge, and died there in 1859. His remains lie buried in our own Woodward Hill Cemetery.

1852–1864—Rev. Nathaniel A. Keyes, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, was elected to succeed Dr. Baker, and early in his term a united effort was made to increase the yearly income through an annual membership at one dollar each, and we

find a record of three hundred and sixty names for the years 1852-53, nearly all of whom are marked paid. We append a number of these to show the class of people who manifested an interest in this organization: Rev. Dr. Theodore Appel, the Misses Andrews, Frederick A. Achey, ex-President James Buchanan, Jacob Bausman, B. C. Bachman, John Baer, Mr. and Mrs. James Black, William G. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bates, Charles Boughter, Hon. Judge Thomas Clark, Hon. B. F. Champneys, Mrs. Champneys, Dr. Cassidy, David Conyngham, Miss Ann Demuth, Mrs. Mary Dickson, Michael Diffenderfer, George M. Diller, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Ellmaker, Mr. and Mrs. Reah Frazer, George Ford, John Gorrecht, Hugh S. Gara, Christian Gast, John W. Hubley, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Hager, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Heinitsh, Daniel Heitshu, Isaac Hollinger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heinitsh, Amos A. Hershey, Mrs. John Hamilton, Henry Haverstick, George W. Hensel, Henry Hostetter, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kieffer, M. O. Kline, John Kepler, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Long, Jesse Landis, Mr. and Mrs. David Longenecker, Hon. Judge Livingston, Hon. H. G. Long, Miss Kate Long, Jacob Landis, Dr. M. M. Moore, Dr. Muhlenberg, Watson H. Miller, Matilda McCaskey, John S. Miller, Dr. McCalla, Mrs. Sarah Porter, Hon. Judge Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. William Peiper, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pearsol, James Risk, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Reed, Horace Rathvon, Emanuel C. Reigart, Christian Rine, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Sheaffer, John D. Skiles, George D. Sprecher, John F. Shroder, Henry Stoek, Christian Sprenger, J. J. Sprenger, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Steinman, George Shindel, Mr. and

Mrs. George Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Slaymaker, John K. Thompson, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Mrs. George B. Withers, Catharine Yeates, Mrs. Matthias Zahm, Miss Catharine Zimmerman.

The anniversary following the procuring of this large list of annual members brought out a large throng of people in the fall of 1853, and again put the organization on a firm footing. In a few years, however, the interest began again to lag, probably from the want of some one to personally look up the annual contributing membership.

In 1855 a city society, auxiliary to the county organization, was effected. By this arrangement it was hoped that the various branch societies that had been established throughout the county would become more active. In this connection it was decided to hold an annual or semi-annual meeting or convention of all the organizations combined, at such place as might be decided upon, for consultation and extension of the Bible cause. Several such conventions were held, but they failed to arouse the interest hoped for, and after a few years, or about 1860, the old title, the "Lancaster County Auxiliary Bible Society," was again assumed.

The officers of this auxiliary city society, from its organization in 1855 to 1861, were: Presidents, Revs. Alfred Nevin, Krotel, Harbaugh, Appleton; Secretaries, Henry Stoek, Rev. W. E. Locke, F. W. Bates, James Black; Treasurer, William G. Baker, William Murray, A. W. Russel. During the year 1856-57, Rev. John Tucker, a retired minister, was engaged to canvass the city and Lancaster township. He called upon 2,525 families, of whom 316 were entirely destitute of any portion of the Holy Scriptures. To these

he sold at cost price one hundred copies of the Bible, 65 copies of the Testament, and gave away 38 Bibles and 15 Testaments, thus supplying 218 families.

During this period the officers of the county organization were practically the same as the city, with the exception of the years 1855-58, when Dr. John Miller and Rev. I. S. Demund, represented the head of the county organization.

We come now to the dreadful period of the Civil War, and many of our citizens will recall the encampment near the city limits, in 1861, of the 1st and 2d Ohio regiments of volunteers on their way to the front in defense of our country. While located here many applications for copies of the Scriptures were made by these soldier boys. The depository was entirely exhausted of copies suitable for the purpose, more than 250 having been supplied. A special offering was asked for from the churches,and they nobly responded with a sum sufficiently large for an adequate supply.

A special meeting of the society was called and the President (Rev. E. W. Appleton, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church), was directed to present to each of our citizens, who had or may volunteer in defense of our country, a copy of the Scriptures.

If this society had never done anything outside of this one act, it alone would have been, in the writer's opinion, a sufficient reason for its establishment.

1861-65—Owing to the general unrest caused by the War of the Rebellion, the affairs of the society were almost at a stand-still during this period.

In 1864 Rev. I. S. Demund, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, having been called to another field, Rev. D.

P. Rosenmiller was elected President; John S. Gable and Christian Gast, Vice Presidents; Hugh S. Gara, Secretary; John W. Hubley, Treasurer and Librarian. Revs. Laird, Sigler, Barker, Crouch, Kremer, Carrow, Powell, Hoppe, Bigler and Gotwald, were on the Executive Committee. The anniversary was held in the First Reformed Church, on Sunday evening, December 11th. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year of $650.99, and disbursements, $558.33. The offering of the evening was $50, and, in addition, an unnamed citizen contributed $100.

1865–71—At its fiftieth anniversary, held in December, 1865, it was stated in the president's report that, since its organization, the society had received $10,519.99, of which sum $899 had been donated to the parent society. The balance, $9,620, was used in the circulation of 32,670 copies of the Scriptures in our own city and county.

In 1867 a colporteur was employed to canvass the county, the Ladies' Tract Society performing the same service for the city. A number of Sunday-schools, the almshouse, the Children's Home and some private families were supplied with Bibles and Testaments. The treasurer reported receipts of $810.50, and disbursements of $612.21.

1871–80 Rev. Bishop Bigler, of the Moravian Church, was now the president, and the names of a number of new clergymen are introduced. Revs. Dr. Greenwald, George Robinson, J. E. Smith, B. C. Suesserott, J. C. Gregg, C. Reimensnyder, and Laymen John H. Pearsol, J. M. W. Geist (late editor of The New Era); D. S. Bare was the secretary and George Sanderson, a prominent citizen, newspaper man and politician, who served as Mayor of the city for nine years,

was elected treasurer and librarian, and for a number of years had charge of the Depository at his residence, on North Duke street, and during the years 1871-72 four hundred and ninety-eight volumes were sold and donated.

An abstract from the president's report reads, "We call ourselves the Lancaster County Bible Society. The contributions by which the society is sustained came chiefly from the city. The county, aside from the city, contributing but a small proportion of the amount received."

Rev. J. V. Eckert was continued as colporteur, and had sold books to the amount of $137.85.

At the annual business meeting of the society held on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1874, the name was again changed to the Lancaster City Bible Society, and which it has retained ever since.

In 1875 the president, the much-beloved Bishop Bigler, departed this life. Rev. Dr. Dobbins, pastor of the First Methodist Church, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Death again in 1876 took one of the society's active workers, in the person of Rev. B. C. Suesserott. Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller was again elected president in 1877. Hon. Judge Patterson was corresponding secretary. Revs. Shumaker, Mitchell, Smith, Haupt, Geisinger, Mayser, Soule, Huffort, Kuehling, Peters, Cummings, J. Richards Boyle and Dr. John S. Stahr were active in its ranks, as were Laymen George K. Reed and D. C. Haverstick.

Branch organizations had been established at Columbia, Churchtown, Colerain, Chestnut Level, Christiana, Adamstown, Ephrata, New Holland, Gap, Georgetown, Millersville, Reamstown, Bainbridge, Marietta, Mount Nebo, Washington, Safe Harbor, Gor-

donville, Bird-in-Hand, Little Britain, Strasburg, Elizabethtown and Manheim. Of these twenty-three Columbia alone survives.

1880–90.—Again death claimed one of the society's long-time presidents, the Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. James Y. Mitchell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. After serving one year he was succeeded by Rev. John A. Peters, pastor of the First Reformed Church.

At a meeting in 1881 Hon. Judge Patterson, James Black, Esq., George K. Reed, John W. Hubley and D. S. Bare were elected life members.

In 1882, D. S. Bare, who had been secretary for fifteen years, was removed by death, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, D. C. Haverstick. In December of this year Rev. C. Reimensnyder was made president; Rev. Sylvanus Stahl and Rev. J. Max Hark, vice presidents; S. S. High, treasurer. In 1883 the anniversary was observed in Trinity Lutheran, Presbyterian, Moravian and Zion Lutheran churches. Among the speakers were Rev. Charles L. Fry, Rev. E. Meister, Rev. Dahlman and Rev. Dr. Torrence, of Philadelphia. A donation each of seventy-five dollars was made to the Pennsylvania and American societies. The depository was established in the Y. M. C. A. building, on South Queen street.

In 1885 Rev. Dr. Shumaker was elected president, followed by Rev. Dr. Titzel in 1887, and during this year a new or revised constitution, and which is still in force, was adopted. At the anniversary services in Grace Lutheran Church addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Max Hark and Rev. J. W. Meminger.

Rev. Dr. C. Elvin Haupt, pastor of

Grace Lutheran Church, was named for president in 1889. The new president suggested a radical change in the method of observing the society's anniversaries, namely, the grouping of various congregations and the holding of the services in eight or ten of the different churches. This was partially arranged, services being conducted in Trinity Lutheran, First Reformed, Moravian, Church of God, Covenant U. B. and Strawberry street African M. E.

Early in 1892 the society's longtime and devoted corresponding secretary, Hon. Judge D. W. Patterson, passed to his final rest. Laymen S. S. High and D. C. Haverstick were elected life members.

Rev. Dr. Haupt's idea of celebrating the anniversary was enlarged upon by being observed in all of the Protestant churches of the city.

Rev. Dr. B. F Alleman, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, was elected president in 1895, and Rev. J. T. Satchell as one of the vice presidents. Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, pastor of the Moravian Church, succeeded Dr. Alleman in 1896.

1900-1910.—Rev. Dr. J. W. Meminger, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed Church, became president in 1901 and was succeded by Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard in 1902, who was followed in 1903 by Rev. John W. Richards, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. C. E. Griffiths and Rev. Dr. E. H. Romig,vice presidents. Rev. Dr. Whitteker, of Trinity Lutheran. and Rev. Ridgeway, of St. Paul's Methodist, were on the executive committee.

The death of ex-president Rev. Clarence E. Eberman, D. D., was announced as having occurred while he was in the discharge of his duties as field secretary of the United Christian

Endeavor Societies, on Easter Sunday, April 12, 1903, in Canada. Commemorative action was taken.

Rev. J. Hunter Watts, pastor of St. Andrew's Reformed Church,was made president in 1904. Revs. George P. Seibel and Walter Whitley were added to the executive committee. The death of William A. Heitshu, for many years the efficient treasurer, was noted with expressions of affection and regret. A month later his son, W. A. Heitshu, was chose nto take his father's place.

About this time (1905) a communication was received from the Columbia Bible Society, asking co-operation in the employment of a colporteur to labor among the hundreds of employes, mostly foreigners, engaged in building the low grade line of the Pennsylvania Railroad along the Susquehanna river. The assistance asked for was gladly given, and a contribution of $38 subsequently made toward this object. It was learned later on that this work was very much appreciated, especially by the better class of the laborers. Note was taken of the death of former president, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, D. D.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen, pastor of the Moravian Church, was chosen as the head of the Society in 1906, and was followed in 1907 by Rev E. A. G. Bossler, with Revs. R. L. Clark, Jackson and LaPish on the executive committee. During 1908 Rev. D. G. Glass, of Faith Reformed Church, was president.

Rev. W. Stuart Cramer, pastor of First Reformed Church, was elected in 1909, and still holds the position. Revs. D. A. Medlar, J. W. Deshong and I. Moyer Hershey were on the executive committee. During the first

year of Rev. Cramer's incumbency a movement was started, mainly through his efforts, to employ a colporteur to canvass the city to gather statistics in the line of church affiliations and the needs that might exist among the destitute for copies of the Holy Scriptures. A young man, Rev. W. S. Gerhard, was engaged, and he entered upon his work with commendable energy and spirit, and finally reported that he had made 3,149 visits, had filled out 607 statistical cards and had given away 60 copies of the had filled out 607 statistical cards, and ported that he had made 3,149 visits, Scriptures. Had sold Bibles to the amount of $16.86. He had found about seventy homes without the Bible.

As to statistics noted, first, those who had absolutely no church connection. Second, those who were related to a church through the children going to Sunday-school, while they themselves did not attend. Third, those who belonged to church, but since moving to the city had not attended. He remarks that he was surprised at the large number of families who had been living in Lancaster for ten, fifteen or twenty years that had not attended church in that time. Rev. Gerhard was unable to finish the canvass, and E. M. Dietrich, a Seminary student, was engaged to take up and finish the work, and finally reported that he had made 1,560 calls, and returned the names of 240 families without any church connection. In February, 1909, the Society received $10 from an unnamed friend.

1910 11-12.—During this period the officers, with a few exceptions, remained the same. Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, and Rev. John H. Strenge,

pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, became vice presidents. Rev. E. L. Wessinger and Rev. James Armentrout were on the executive committee. Layman S. R. Graybill was elected treasurer.

Bibles were placed gratuitously in the following hotels during the year 1912: Wheatland, 100; Stevens House, 100; Franklin House, 60; Lincoln, 60; Stevens Industrial School, 30: The Prison and Witmer Home were also given copies. One hundred and sixty-five Bibles and Testaments were sold, and quite a number given away to individuals.

1913-14—The work of distributing Bibles was continued, the General Hospital coming in for a share. First Vice President Rev. George Israel Browne, at the request of the president, seconded by the executive committee, was named to prepare the annual report of the society for the year 1913, the 98th anniversary. The result was an eloquent and pointed presentation of the work and aims of this aged organization.

At the business meeting in January, 1914, the subject of the observance of the society's one hundredth anniversary, occurring on February 8, 1915, was discussed, and committees for the purpose were named as follows: Programme, Rev. E. A. Bawden, D.D., Rev. George Israel Browne, M.A., Rev. J. W. Meminger, D.D., Rev. E. L. Wessinger, Rev. H. W. Haring, D.D., and Rev. George W. Richards, D. D. Committee for procuring and placing on exhibition, during the anniversary year, any copies of the Bible, or parts thereof, that may have been printed and published in Lancaster city or county, since its organization as a county: Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D.D., Rev. C. E. Haupt, D D., Rev.

D. G. Glass, Rev. H. M. J. Klein, D.D., and Laymen Hon. W. U. Hensel and George Steinman, Esq.

A motion also prevailed to request the Lancaster County Historical Society to name someone to prepare a historical record of the Bible Society, since its organization, and make it a part of its programme for one of its meetings in the early part of the year 1915.

Subsequently, the secretary of the Bible Society, Mr. D. C. Haverstick, was designated for the purpose.

All the labor required in the transaction of the affairs of the society is given gratuitously. And the organization is entirely dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the churches and individuals for its support in the carrying out of its object.

All resident ministers of the city, and all other persons contributing annually fifty cents to its funds, shall be members of this society. Any person paying, or in whose behalf there may be paid, ten dollars, shall be constituted a member of this society for life.

1915—The officers of the society elected in January of this year are: President, Rev. W. Stuart Cramer; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Bawden, Rev. E. L. Wessinger; Secretary, D. C. Haverstick; Treasurer, S. R. Graybill; Librarian, E. B. Searles; Executive Committee, Rev. B. F. Alleman, Rev. Dr. C. E. Haupt, Rev. George Israel Browne, Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdsen and Layman Jacob E. Ranck.

The life members of the society, living at this date, are: Mrs. H. K. Baumgardner, Mrs. Sarah Halbach, Miss Emma Sener, H. A. Byerley, S. R. Graybill, Jacob E. Ranck, Hon. W. U. Hensel, John S. Gleim, Louis Baumann, Wesley A. Rooney, H. S. Gruger, Burch Kieffer, D. C. Haverstick.

As the last stage in the one hun-

dred years of research is reached, we find by a brief and hasty summary, that the society has received, approximately,since its organization, funds to the amount of $15,970, of which it donated to the Pennsylvania and American Bible Societies, $2,674, and $50 to our own City Tract Society. The balance $13,246 was spent, in the city and county of Lancaster, in the circulation of 42,670 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

In closing we desire to express our appreciation of the courtesy extended paper of a hundred years ago.

In a few instances we have also made use of the Mombert and Harris histories of Lancaster county, for biographical information.

# Minutes of February Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening. Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the vice presidents, presided in the absence of President Steinman.

Miss Bausman reported the following donations:

Bound Volumes—Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1913, Part II; Report of the Commissioner of Health, 1910, Parts I and II; Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1913; Report of the Department of Mines, 1913, Parts I and II; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1913, Parts I and II; Report of the Board of Public Charities, 1913; all from the State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society; Annals of Iowa; Lebanon County Historical Society, papers; Historical Society of Schuylkill, publications; James Sprunt Historical Publications, from the North Carolina Historical Society Pennsylvania Magazine; German American Annals; History of the Western Boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, 1819-1841, Vol. II, from the University of California; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Part X; Gentle Jimmy Brown, from W. U. Hensel; Tribute to the Twenty-seven Governors of Pennsylvania, from William Riddle; Report of Valley Forge Park Commission; Principles and Achievements of

the Central Conference of American Rabbis; International Conciliation, 2 numbers; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Donations—The College Student, Vol. XIII, from Miss Adelaide Spindler; Old Deed, dated July 24, 1809, from Michael Hess to Michael Hess, son of Nicholas, for land in Leacock township, from Mrs. J. Harry Rathfon; Photo-stat copies from the original address of the citizens of Lancaster to Gen. Washington when he visited Lancaster July 4, 1791; also his reply, from Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia. The First American Movement West, from William Vincent Byars, of St. Louis. This is a compilation of transcripts from "The Gratz Papers," by Mr. Byars, which is a collection of 3,000 pieces of manuscript, and the part sent to the Lancaster County Historical Society has been especially selected on account of containing local material.

The names of the following were proposed for membership: B. W. Fisher, Lancaster, W. Scott Seldomridge, Miss Eleanor Swift.

The committee appointed to prepare for a social night for the Society reported that it would join with Mr. W. U. Hensel in the presentation of a tablet to Hotel Brunswick, to mark the visit to the old hotel, which the new hotel occupies, of President Lincoln and other distinguished Americans.

The donations of Mr. Sachse consisted of photo-stat copies of the original address of the citizens of Lancaster to General George Washington when he visited Lancaster July 4, 1791, and also his reply.

Most know that General Washington made three visits to Lancaster after the close of the Revolution. The first, and in many respects the most important one, occurred on July 3, 1791,

when he reached Lancaster at 6 o'clock in the evening from York. A grand demonstration awaited him on the next day, July 4, Independence Day. A long and patriotic address, signed by seven of the most prominent citizens, was made to him, to which he responded in a shorter but most courteous reply. There was a big dinner, at which fifteen toasts were read and enthusiastically drank. The two addresses were recently unearthed in Washington, in the handwriting of his Secretary, who copied them into his letter book, by Dr. Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia, who had photo-stats made of them for presentation to the Society. They are beautiful copies and valuable. These papers are, however, not new to the members of the Society, but were published in Vol. 10, No. 4, of the Proceedings, in an article by F. R. Diffenderffer, entitled "Washington at Lancaster."

During the past month the Society has been the recipient of one of the most valuable gifts received in its history. Some of the members became acquainted with Mr. W. V. Byars, of St. Louis, who during the past summer spent several months in this city, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other historical centers, engaged in special work, namely, the tracing of the movement during the middle of the eighteenth century for the organization of what we now call the Middle West, that is the territory beyond the Ohio. That work was greatly forwarded by men from Pennsylvania and particularly from Lancaster including scores of Indian traders whose headquarters were mainly in Lancaster, like Joseph Simon, the Lowrys, Lazarus and John Levy, Andrew Levy, George Morgan and many more. These men blazed the way that led to our empire in the

West. None, however, was more prominent or excited more influence than the Gratz brothers, who were prominent merchants, handling large transactions and exercising much influence. They preserved records of their dealings and activities, and these were discovered by Mr. Byars. He has made voluminous extracts from and condensations of these papers, none of which has ever been published.

During his lengthened stay in Lancaster, Mr. Byars was a constant visitor to the Society's room, and much new material was placed at his disposal by the librarian, while still other members rendered him such aid as they could. This aid is gratefully recognized throughout the work. A brief extract will be permitted. In one place he says: "Among these (helps) his first obligations 'on the start West' from the Atlantic coast are to the Lancaster County Historical Society, for the use of which these transcripts have been selected, and dedicated to any purpose in its discretion which may tend to make the data condensed less exclusive."

In short the volume presents a chronological survey of the first American movement for Commonwealths in the West. From Pennsylvania and Virginia, from 1748 to 1776. The Ohio Company of Virginia; the Indian Company; the Illinois Company; the Mississippi Company, and the Vandalia Grants. All collected from original sources from the Gratz papers.

A special vote of thanks was extended to the donors.

The following were elected to membership: Dr. G. C. Keidel, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Gertrude Metzger, Mrs. Robert McGowan and W. G. Baker.

Another very interesting paper had

been prepared by W. U. Hensel, Esq., on "A Withered Twig; Dark Lantern Glimpses into the Operation of Know-nothingism in Lancaster Sixty Years Ago." It was read by Mrs. A. K. Hostetter.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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LITITZ AS AN EARLY MUSICAL CENTRE.
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

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VOL. XIX. NO. 3.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

Lititz as An Early Musical Centre - - - - - - - - - 71
By Herbert H. Beck.

Minutes of the March Meeting - - - - - - - - - - 82

# LITITZ AS AN EARLY MUSICAL CENTRE.

THE history of music in Lancaster county begins with the early religious movements. The county of high agricultural destiny was in the making—with axe and plowshare—and there was neither opportunity nor occasion for serious or organized effort in the field of music outside of the religious communities. Religion, from the earliest times, has been embellished and strengthened by the subtle coloring with which melody invests verse. Locally, life in religious communities was favorable for musical development, not so much because music was part of the religious ceremonial, but because it afforded one of the few diversions which the rigorous community laws allowed. Fortunately for our subject, Ephrata and Lititz, the two prominent settlements where spiritual and secular interests were under a common supervision, have both handed down sufficiently accurate historical records, in the Chronikon Ephratensis and in the Moravian archives, to indicate the musical character of these communities. A sketch of the early music of the county rightly involves a consideration of both places.

In an exhaustive paper on the "Music of the Ephrata Cloister," read in 1902 by Dr. Julius F. Sachse before the Pennsylvania-German Society, it is shown that the versatile and confident Conrad Beissel, with no musical

training and with the most rudimentay knowledge of the common chord and its inversions, evolved a distinctive system of harmony, on the basis of which he composed numerous hymn tunes and part songs. These compositions, transposed into standard notation, are quaint in melody, crude in harmony and entirely lacking in metre and rhythm; but they are remarkable as being original in fibre, as well as weave, and they form a most interesting chapter in the history of music in America. Beissel instructed his followers in his musical system and taught them to sing the hymns and part songs falsetto voice, without opening the lips. This produced a weird effect which has been described in contemporary accounts of visitors as beautiful, though this impression was no doubt attributable to the quality of the voices, the way they were used, and the enthusiasm that was back of the ensemble; for the old scores as we have them to-day are not only musically incorrect, but being without definite measure, metre or rhythm are musically incoherent and impossible. Beissel's compositions and activity in music date from 1739. A considerable collection of hymns, written mostly by him and published in 1747, appeared as Das Kirren der Einsamen und Verlassenen Turtel Taube—a title possibly of Biblical reference, but one suggesting the reflection that the gravel shallows of the Cocalico were the watering places of the turtle doves of the Eighteenth Century as they are to-day, and that the mournful call of this bird accorded in Beissel's mind with the ideal earthly joylessness of his sect.

However praiseworthy and historically interesting the music of the Ephrata cloister is, it is clear that it

cannot be classed as true music by the elevated standards that existed even in the Eighteenth Century.

The historical and traditional data concerning Lititz was obtained from Abraham R. Beck, a man whose age, knowledge of music, and present activity as archivist of the Moravian congregation, qualify him fully to furnish it. The first accounts of anything beyond hymnal music in the Moravian community at Lititz date from 1765. In that year Bernhard Adam Grubé organized an orchestra among the brethren. Grubé had been a missionary among the Indians of Pennsylvania before he became pastor of the Moravian Church at Lititz. He was a man of varied talents and university culture, having studied at Jena, and an accomplished all-around musician, with sufficient skill on several instruments and knowledge of others to instruct the likely members of the community on the various pieces of a full orchestra, as well as in the principles of harmony. Grubé may be considered the pioneer musician of Lancaster county. The orchestra was composed mostly of the young men of the Brethren's house. The purposes of its organization were that it should supplement the music of the church, and that it might give many of the brethren useful and pleasant occupation between hours of work; for the principles of the community abhorred idleness and frowned upon all light pastime, such as checkers and chess. Even the simple play of fig-mill (a game played with yellow and red corn grains on a board, and written "reek meer" in the archives) was absolutely forbidden.

The musical activities of the Lititz community apparently were prosecuted with thoroughness and consid-

erable taste and skill, for the general culture of the place was high and the people took to music naturally. Among the compositions then and there practiced, which are extant in the church archives, is to be found a series of musicianly suites, named on their covers "Partien," which were scored for two oboes, two horns and a bassoon, and which seem to have afforded the players an occasional pleasant change from their usual full orchestra labors. All of the music is in beautifully copied manuscript.

Many of the instruments of this orchestra are preserved in the museum of the Lititz Church. They include violin, viola, violoncello, oboe, clarionet, bassoon, trumpet, key bugle, trombone,French horn, ophokleide and serpent, the latter a curious woodwind instrument with an oxhorn mouthpiece, and so named because its lines follow exactly the conventional pictures of the embodiment of original sin as found in antique illuminated editions of the Old Testament. The serpent is called for in the scores of some of the older compositions, like Mendelssohn's Oratorio of St. Paul; but it seems to have been of uncertain musical value, for it was discarded by composers many years ago. The French horns are valveless, the tones and semi-tones being produced by skillful manipulation of the player's fist in the bell.

The number and variety of these instruments indicate the completeness of the orchestral organization as it existed in the early days, and several of them are mute testimony to the general advancement of the Lititz Community in music. Even to-day there is not a single performer on either the oboe or the bassoon in Lancaster county, so that when local musicians need these important reed

pieces for full orchestration they must be imported from the larger cities.

One of the members of the orchestra—a violinist—was Tobias Hirte, a unique character whom, strangely enough, Rudyard Kipling has introduced into two of his stories, "Brother Square-toes" and "A Priest in Spite of Himself," in his book "Rewards and Fairies." Hirte was a teacher of the boys' parochial school. There is frequent reference to this man in the archives which throws light on his adoption by Kipling and which make it quite clear that Hirte had an enterprising, if not irrepressible, spirit, which at flood tide called upon him the rebukes of the Aufseher Collegium —the board that supervised the secular movements of the village. One entry in the archives, germane to our general subject, is worthy of quotation as being a picture of the repressive Community law and on account of its reference to conditions as they existed in Lititz when the wounded from Brandywine were being cared for at the improvised hospitals in the Brethren's and Sisters' Houses. The translation reads:

"May 7 (1778) some of the young people—among them several of our musicians—are in the habit of indulging late into the night in merry-making at the big spring, where Tobias Hirte has laid out a special place for that purpose. Soldiers go there also. This has given the congregation and ourselves great offence! Yet what is to be done, seeing that Dr. Allison (an army physician) was there too and that this place was planned partly for his sake? But Dr. Allison has respect for our congregation rules, and we may not hesitate to tell him why we are opposed to this rendezvous and ask him kind-

ly, for love of us, to absent himself from it. Tobias Hirte shall be summoned to appear before the brethren of the conference and told not to dare in the future to begin such a thing on our land—for he is given to sudden ideas of such a kind—especially not without permission; and secondly to leave the place of the spring as it now is and do nothing more to it."

Hirte was thus the first to carry music to the spring, a "sudden idea" which, like his recognition of the sporting possibilities of his flintlock gun (elsewhere in the archives), smacked too strongly of worldliness to go entirely unchallenged in his day.

Coincident with the formation of the orchestra in 1765, there came to Lititz the organ builder Tannenberg (colloquially Tanneberger). He was one of the earliest in this line in America. He built pipe organs for Trinity Lutheran and St. Mary's Catholic churches in Lancaster, and many others that went to Philadelphia and other points throughout the State, and also to Albany, N. Y., Virginia, North Carolina, and elsewhere. Tanneberger was a good musician and he became a member of the orchestra.

It is probable that the Brethren's house orchestra of 1791 was then at its best, for it contained many of Grubé's well-trained players, and it was led by George Godfrey Mueller, a most capable musician and an excellent violinist. In that year, May 29, the Hon. John Randolph, ex-Governor of Virginia and Attorney General of the United States, on his way to Philadelphia, stopped to pay Lititz a visit, putting up at the Zum Anker inn, and expressed a desire to hear the Brethren's music. Brother Mueller was away in Lancaster at the time, but to disappoint so distinguished a

guest was unthinkable, so a messenger was sent post-haste for the conductor and the complimentary concert came off in the evening.

The Philharmonic Society, existing between 1815 and 1845, had in its ranks many good musicians. The recognition which the community received in the musical circles of the country, during this period, is shown by the fact that when the Creation was sung for the first time in Philadelphia, in the early part of the nineteenth century, three brethren from Lititz (as well as others from Bethlehem) were asked to assist in the orchestra. It is related that when the three from Lititz arrived at the hall in the city where the rehearsal was to be held, the conductor asked one of them what instrument he played, to which the modest reply came: "O, I fiddle a little!" But when the work began it was found that these three men read their parts easily at sight. It is rather remarkable that at that time Philadelphia could not raise enough good players for the purpose. The Lititz society subsequently gave the Creation, under the leadership of Rev. Charles F. Kluge, in 1836, and The Seasons at another concert, besides having now access to Haydn's Symphonies and various overtures by Mozart, Rossini and other superior composers. What a contrast between the sublimities of "The Heavens Are Telling" and the music prevailing at the time throughout the county, where the highest aim was "Fisher's Hornpipe" and "The Devil's Dream" on the bar room fiddle. When, in 1840, the society performed Haydn's Farewell Symphony, the last number on the programme, each player snuffed out his candle until finally the concertmeister (Wm. Rauch) played alone and so the concert ended. The Rauch

brothers, Rufus Greider, Jacob Miller, Henry and Ferdinand Levering were important members of the orchestra at that time.

The first village band was organized about 1810. In these latter days, when almost every town has its band, it is difficult to realize the rarity and importance of this first organization. The band as it existed at that time had all of the old-time instruments with the exception of a drum, which the church authorities positively forbade. This restriction was subsequently evaded by the enthusiastic young members, who contrived a substitute for the instrument they dared not purchase, in the shape of a long box of resonant wood, with sound holes over which strips of rawhide were strung. With this they marched away to the woods where they could enjoy it without hindrance.

The next band, after 1820, appears to have had considerable reputation away from home. So rare at that time were such organizations that Lancaster must engage the Lititz band when Lafayette visited that city in 1824, and it furnished the music for the formal opening of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, in 1834, accompanying the Governor and his party to Philadelphia. The band sat on top of one of the cars, and it is related that as the train passed along on its triumphal journey an unexpected low bridge knocked off the serpent player's high hat—and untoward accident that was promptly met by an accommodating conductor, who stopped the train long enough for the musician to regain his "stove pipe."

About the time of the organization of the band—to be exact, in 1811—the first recorded Fourth of July celebration was held at the Springs. That the affair did not meet with the entire

approval of a quiet loving and religiously restricted community is shown by an entry in the minutes of the Board of Overseers, of July 22 (1811). "By this opportunity came up the offensive conduct of many of our young people on the Fourth of July (Independence Day), who not only associated with the neighboring military company, which had paraded here during the day, but made merry with music at the Spring, and greatly disturbed the village late into the night, thereby giving cause for criticism from our outlying neighbors."

This was the beginning of what is practically an unbroken series of annual patriotic demonstrations, which in point of priority and long continued regularity can scarcely be equalled anywhere. It is probable that the famous springhead has witnessed a greater number of celebrations of the national birthday than has any other spot in America—a distinction that redounds to the credit of the Lititz community and more than atones for any division of attitude toward the cause of independence which, on account of a religious sense of duty to the English Crown, existed there for several years prior to and during the revolution. These patriotic demonstrations, largely attended as they always were by people from the countryside, must have been of considerable influence in a musical as well as a patriotic way in the county.

A strong contributing factor in the character of Lititz as an early musical center was the continued elevated plane of the church music. The Moravian congregation was equipped with a good pipe organ as early as 1765, and the music of special services was always augmented by orchestral

accompaniment. Beginning with Grubé, this activity was under the supervision of a line of men who were able not only to arrange parts for an elaborate instrumentation, but frequently to add to the musical library of the church by original compositions. Such men as George Godfrey Mueller, John Herbst, John C. Bechler, Charles F. Kluge, Christian Schropp, Peter Wolle and others were capable musicians who upheld good musical standards, and left behind them many compositions that are of real musical merit, as well as appropriateness for the religious occasions for which they were written.

One of the features of the Moravian music, and one which impressed visitors with its beauty from the earliest days, was the slide trombone quartette. This was used chiefly at the outdoor functions, such as the announcement of deaths and inauguration of special festival days from the church steeple, and burial and Easter morning services on the cemetery. The music of this choir was played on four slide instruments—soprano, alto, tenor and bass—the use of which in quartette combination seems to have been restricted—at least in America—to Moravian circles, for there is no record of the minute soprano trombone ever having been used elsewhere. The soft, blending tones which the slide action brought with it produced an effect of rare musical beauty for sacred ensemble which cannot be attained on the valve instruments that were later substituted.

The character of the Lititz community as an early musical center is but one of several features of its early life that tend to show the general culture of the place and the part it played during a long period of the coun-

ty's development. The quality of a people's music is, to a high degree a measure of their intelligence and culture, and by this token the humble village, by the big limestone spring in Warwick township, played an advanced role in the history of Lancaster county.

# Minutes of March Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., March 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place.

The Librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XXII (purchase); Report of the Commissioner of Health, Parts I–II, 1911; Report of the State Highway Department, 1913–1914; Report of the Water Supply Commission, 1913; Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1914; Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, 1914; Message of the Governor, 1915, from the State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Inaugural Address of Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library, two numbers; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, two numbers; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. John C. McClain were proposed for membership, while the following new members were elected: Prof. B. W. Fisher, Miss Eleanor Swift and W. Scott Seldomridge, all of Lancaster.

Upon F. R. Diffenderffer's motion, Judge Landis was nominated for second vice president, and he was elected unanimously. The choice of Judge Landis was a means of showing the appreciation of the Society for the interest he has shown in historical matters

and valuable papers prepared and read.

A committee, composed of F. R. Diffenderffer, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson and D. F. Magee, submitted the following resolutions on the death of Mr. Hensel, which were adopted:

In this, the hour of its bereavement and the day of its irreparable loss, by the passing to his eternal rest of our beloved friend and companion, William Uhler Hensel, the Lancaster County Historical Society wishes to publicly announce and make record of its appreciation of his matchless worth to this Society.

Whilst we can only hope to add one more chaplet to the glorious wreath of Immortelles that will be woven by his fellow citizens in many walks of life, to commemorate the achievements of him whose history shall not be forgotten; yet we feel that in this, our organization, which was his just pride, here within the portals of this, our abode, it is our high right and proud privilege to give strong voice to and make enduring record of his achievements within the sphere of this Society.

It was here in our midst, and face to face, he told those stories of the life doings of his people and our people that now fill our annals with the richest and fullest fruits of his marvelous talents; and this Society gave to him a wide field in which he joyed to labor; and within our archives are garnered untold harvests from his sympathetic heart, gifted mind and eloquent pen.

As Lawgiver and Jurist his name shall stand unrivalled; the eloquence of his oratory shall not fade in generations to come; as journalist and author his name shall be ranked among the ablest of the State; but we have gathered here the choicest fruits

of his untiring labor and preserve them as lasting monuments builded by him in behalf of this, his best loved Society, and they shall ever remain as an inexhaustible fountain and treasury of knowledge of a people he always honored, and who would henceforth honor him in all the years to come.

The glow of the living fire of his patriotism was at its best here in our midst; and his love of his country and his home people will never want a monument while the annals of the Lancaster County Historical Society shall be preserved.

A report was presented by the committee on the holding of a social session at Hotel Brunswick, at which a tablet was to be presented to commemorate the great events which had transpired at former hotels on the site. Mr. Hensel was the leading spirit in the project and on account of his death the matter was indefinitely postponed.

"Lititz as an Early Musical Centre" was the subject of an interesting paper, which was read by Prof. H. H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College. The paper showed careful preparation and it was especially fine, it being different from anything ever read before the Society. In the discussion which followed, D. F. Magee, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, L. B. Herr, A. K. Hostetter and Prof. Beck participated.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE W. U. HENSEL TABLET UNVEILING.

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VOL. XIX. NO. 4.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

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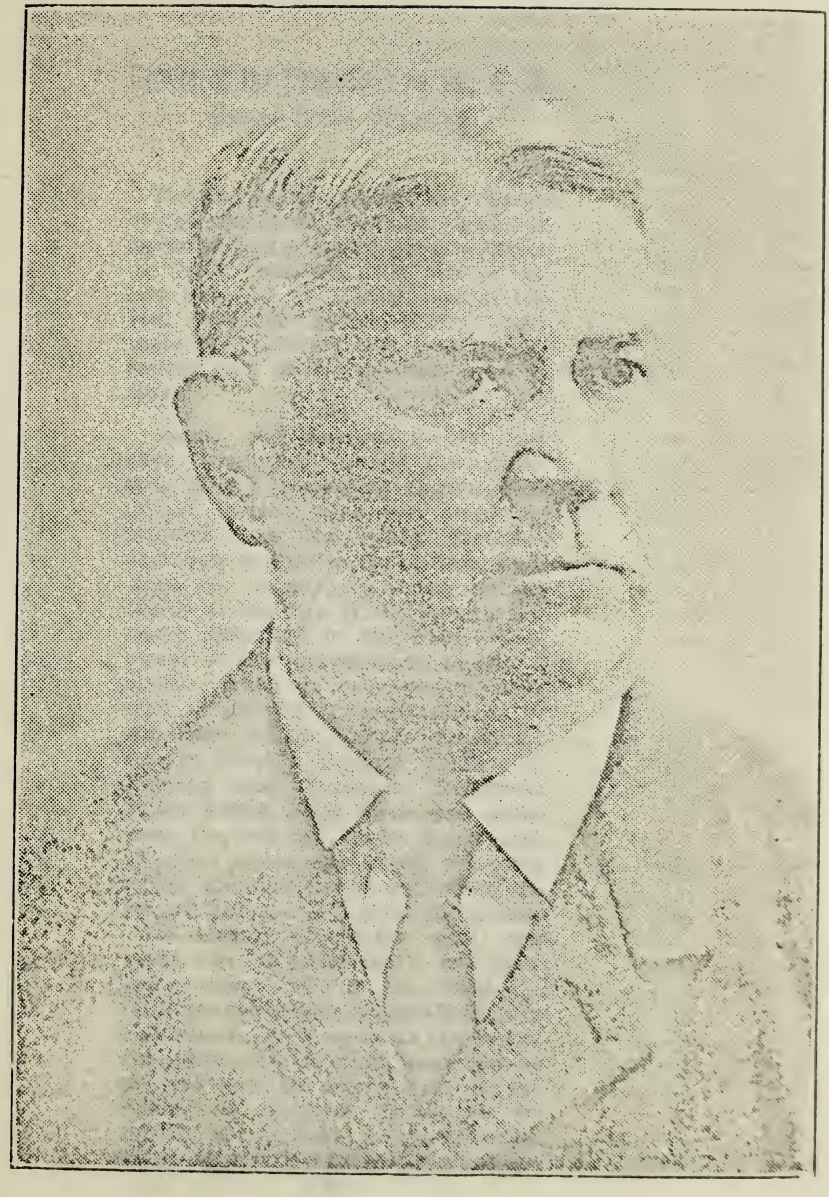
Report of Committee on the W. U. Hensel Tablet Unveiling - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 89



W. U. Hensel, 1851-1915

# Report of the Committee on the W. U. Hensel Tablet Unveiling

The committee which had charge of the exercises attendant upon the unveiling and presentation of a tablet to Hotel Brunswick, the gift of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, one of the vice presidents of the Society, presents the following report of the exercises held Friday evening, April 9, 1915:

Among the notable events that have been held under the direction of the Lancaster County Historical Society, none was more impressive than the public exercises on Friday evening at Hotel Brunswick, when the society, on behalf of the family of the late W. U. Hensel, formally presented to Mr. Paul Heine, owner of the magnificent hostelry, a marble tablet to commemorate the visit to the old Cadwell House of Abraham Lincoln, James Buchanan, Horace Greeley, General Winfield S. Hancock and Theodore Roosevelt. These distinguished Americans spoke from the balcony which faced the Chestnut street side of the old hotel, where also occurred a number of important political and other gatherings.

Mr. Hensel, during the past few years, was the prime mover in a number of events held by the local historians to mark historic spots in the city and county, and it was with the idea of continuing this excellent work that he planned for the presentation of the tablet just unveiled. Before his departure for the South, where his death occurred, Mr. Hensel had made prac-

tically all arrangements for the unveiling exercises, the original date for which was March 18. He had written a very elaborate paper—a history of the old hotel and the historic personages who visited there—the latter portions of which were completed while he was in Florida. the history being the last work from Mr. Hensel's facile pen. At the request of Mr. Hensel's family the historical society carried out his wishes in the presentation of the marker, although the programme was considerably modified from the one he had planned. Following his death, the society added an inscription to the tablet, giving the donor's name and the name of the society.

Several hundred persons, representative of all walks of life in Lancaster, gathered in the lobby of the hotel on Friday evening to witness the exercises. The tablet occupies a niche on the south wall of the lobby, in a position where it can be readily seen by every one entering the hotel.

### F. R. Diffenderffer Presides.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, one of the vice presidents of the society and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assemblage to order, making a few remarks as follows:

"Fellow members of the Lancaster County Historical Society; Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met here to-night to unveil a memorial tablet, the gift of our late fellow member, the Hon. William Uhler Hensel. This tablet is intended to commemorate the presence in past years upon this spot of three Presidents of the United States, and two other candidates for the same high office, but which they failed to reach.

"The presentation address will be made by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and

the response by Mr. Paul Heine, the owner of this historic spot.

"After these ceremonies, the history of this lot, the hotels erected on it, and what was said and done by the eminent men who spoke from its historic balcony, prepared by Mr. Hensel, it being the last production of his eloquent and prolific pen, will be read by Bernard J. Myers, Esq., in the ball room of the hotel, and to which you are invited."

### The Tablet Unveiled.

Then he introduced Miss Emily Heine, the dainty and charming little daughter of Mr. Paul Heine, who pulled the ribbon which unloosed the folds of the American flags and revealed the tablet to public gaze. For a few moments silence fell upon the assemblage—a spontaneous tribute to Lancaster's foremost citizen in whose memory they had gathered.

### The Presentation.

The audience then repaired to the large ball room of the hotel where the formal exercises were held. After a selection on the victrola, Mr. Diffenderffer introduced H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., who delivered the presentation speech, speaking as follows:

Out of the mystery of the burning bush, there came a sound—a voice—a message—more mysterious than the non-consuming fire itself, 'Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground." Holy ground!—this world, enriched by love, labor, genius and devotion of thousands of great souls, in ages past, has many places it calls holy ground.

Wherever a treaty of peace is consummated—that is holy ground. Wherever a great battle for liberty is won, that is holy. Wherever the final act

in putting down slavery or oppression or tyranny, is effected, that is holy ground. Where great leaders were born, where champions have triumphed, where patriots sleep—all these places are holy ground. Runnymede, Yorktown, and Appomattox are holy ground to every patriotic heart of the Anglo-Saxon race. Mt. Vernon, Monticello, Springfield—all are hallowed spots.

America has had men—we have had men, raised up by Jehovah like David—men to whom God said as he did to David, "I took thee from following after sheep to be a ruler over my people." We have had men whose watchword ever was, "Right makes Might, Right alone is Might." There was raised up unto us a founder of our nation, and a Saviour of our nation—a great law giver and expounder in our nation; there have been given to us great purifiers of the nation—great awakeners of national conscience, scores of national leaders—thousands of national benefactors. In a proper sense, the paths, on earth, where these men's feet have trod are sacred ways and avenues upon the face of our land. The places they visited and gave sage counsel or sterling proof of their devotion are spots worthy of marking in chiselled memorial.

We are met on a spot we may call sacred patriotic ground; and out of the past there comes an earnest patriotic voice to each of us, "Son of America, leave your ambitions and pleasures, and the swift moving current of the present age and turn in thought, for a season of the days of your noble forefathers, for the place on which you stand is precious patriotic ground."

On a balcony, reaching out from the north wall of the predecessor of your splendid Hotel Brunswick, sir,

the first of all Americans and first in all American hearts, the savior and preserver of our nation, determined upon destroying itself—and its deliverer from its national sin of slavery, and the liberator of its people from bondage—Abraham Lincoln—in sorrow, pledged himself to lead our nation out of secession and turmoil and to a happy triumph of righteousness before God and man. Here, too, Lancaster's own, foremost of all her citizens, honored by this great nation as President, James Buchanan, after leading the country through its turbid and turbulent waters, came back to his people, grateful to be allowed to lay down the heavy responsibilities of ruling a people gone mad. Here a giant in journalism, beloved by all people because of his pure heart and facile pen—a great man, in the height of his fame, bid for the suffrages of our people, to be the nation's head and lost—Horace Greeley. Here, too, our alert forefathers quickly took up the news of the selection in national convention of a Presidential nominee, and held a great monster ratification of the nomination, before any other section of the country awoke—the ratification of the Presidential nomination of William S. Hancock. Here, too, the modern personification of American energy and fire and patriotism—the awakener of American conscience, and, at one time, the most popular soul and the most valuable life of our land—seven years President of our Union—Theodore Roosevelt, aspiring for a third term, when his great fame and popularity had turned into its waning—addressed our people on "Government and Human Rights."

Sir, a great soul, the first citizen of our town and county, and one among the first few of our State and nation, now deceased, Hon. W. U. Hensel,

gathered up into his strenuous, active mind and generous heart the memory of the great events of the past which have illuminated early days at this place, and conceived the propriety of a suitable commemoration of the spot, so famed by the presence of the great souls personifying the great principles which I have mentioned, and devised by the means of this living, speaking, marble tablet, the appropriate monument which is soon to be turned over to your care, and to the care of those who shall follow you.

The generous donor of the stone was called beyond before the day set for the unveiling of his gift. But his wish and will were desired by his daughter to be carried out as he meant it to be done, and now, in the name of our honored deceased donor, at the behest of his daughter and her husband, I present, sir, to you and to your heirs, and assigns, to be forever kept and protected and cared for on these walls, this tablet, recording the notable events thereon inscribed; and I also beg to state that, as it was the further thought of our donor, that the unveiling of the same should be done by our Lancaster County Historical Society, of which he was an honored member, he meant to impress upon us all thereby that the logical and legal visitor of this trust should be that Society. I beg that you and those who follow you will not deem it a presumption in that Society to exercise such visitorial care and concern at all times, as is just and right, to see well to it that the memorial be kept fresh and free from tarnish and decay, and that its messages recorded in ebony shall always be clear in enduring characters of jet, so that its

bold and attractive font may ever draw the stranger's gaze and admiration. In this spirit, and with these injunctions, I now present to you, and to your heirs and assigns, to be maintained forever, at this place, this memorial tablet.

### The Acceptance.

Mr. Heine then accepted the memorial entrusted to his care by Mr. Eshleman, speaking as follows:

It is with sincere gratitude and appreciation that I accept this tablet from the Lancaster Historical Society, as the gift of our late townsman, the Honorable W. U. Hensel, commemorating some historical events which took place within the walls and on the balcony of the old Cadwell House, later known at the Imperial Hotel.

Schiller, the great German poet, says:

"Das alte stuerzst und neues leben waechst aus den Ruinen."

"The old totters and falls and new life sprouts forth from among the ruins."

Thus that old inadaquate building had to make way for this new and modern structure in order to keep pace with the requirements of our progressive age and the advancement of our city.

If there is one regret with mars this function to-day, it is the sorrowful circumstance that the donor is no longer among us. I never will forget when Mr. Hensel, shortly before his last departure from Lancaster in search of health, called me to his bedside so that he might personally arrange in all details the designing of this memorial tablet, the unveiling of which he wished to direct after his return. Weak as he was, scarcely that

he could raise his voice above a whisper, he insisted upon giving full instructions concerning the ceremonies which were to take place. After I left his room I could no longer suppress my feelings—tears entered my eyes; I realized that his life was ebbing fast away ;that there would soon pass beyond this great master mind, this man of men, who sought his only pride in the advocacy of his dearest spot on earth, his native county, whose greatest son he was for a generation and whose place no one is here to fill. Of all his deeds for the benefit and advancement of his beloved county of Lancaster, I may point with special pride to this as one of his last, if not the last; and it gives me supreme delight that the Lancaster Historical Society has added to these inscriptions on the tablet the name of the donor the late Honorable W. U. Hensel, LL. D., Litt. D., who will go into history with the men whom he wished to honor by this memento. I thank you!

### Mr. Hensel's Paper.

The paper which had been prepared for the unveiling by Mr. Hensel was then read by Bernard J. Myers, Esq., who added to the value of the compilation by the splendid manner in which he presented it to his auditors. The paper as originally prepared by Mr. Hensel was as follows:

The title to the lot on which this monument of "beauty made the bride of use" has been erected is one of the clearest to be read in Lancaster. It can be traced from the original proprietor to the present owner, without showing change of boundaries for a hundred and fifty years. Until very lately its dimensions on Chestnut street and from North Queen to Christian street followed the first

deed. Its continuity as the site of a licensed hotel was likewise unbroken. When George Hoffnagle sold it, in 1777, he was "an innkeeper," and from that time until it was sold as part of the estate of the famous General David Miller, a two-and-a-half-story stone tavern stood on the North Queen street corner, being the "North American" shown in the illustration of 1843, from Sherman Day's collection. Miller, you will remember, was one of the most brilliant and gallant Lancastrians of his time. Son-in-law of Eichholtz, the famous portrait painter of a century ago, father of W. H. Miller, of Ardmore, the gifted artist of to-day, "Dave" Miller was the only man in transportation who could entertain his patrons at his Lancaster hotel, transport them to Philadelphia cheaper than you could ride there now, and accommodate them at one of the three hotels he successively kept there.

To the east on this lot aforetime was the first office of the Adams Express Company; next Shultz Reese had an oyster house and ten pin alley. He was conspicuous in that long line of "Turtle and Oyster" bonifaces peculiar to Lancaster—John Keller, the elder Frick and his son, John Reese, and Runty Wenditz, Dan Okeson and Bill Lowry, Gabe and "Rack" Kautz, George Spong, V. P. Anderson, Jack Weise and Jack Sides, Amos Lee and John Copeland. We ne'er shall see their like again. Eastward in the block there was a frame warehouse, and on the corner of Christian street a lager beer saloon. This side of that Mrs. Stains had a variety shop. "Mammy" Stains will be remembered by some of my hearers as an eccentric old woman, who later kept a cake

and candy table under an umbrella in front of the postoffice, then in Penn Square. She wore crinoline long after the fashion passed, and quaint bonnets. When this Chestnut street property was sold and she was dispossessed, she fancied some one had robbed her of her inheritance; though she daily passed this way, she refused to walk on the south pavement and always trod the middle of the road.

Jay Cadwell, a conspicuous and busy citizen, bought the property on April 2, 1860, and at once proceeded to build the three-story brick hotel and row of two-story stores. He named the hostelry for himself, and it was considered quite an advance in its day on the public houses of the city. December 31, 1862, he sold it to Hon. Isaac E. Hiester, but the name was not changed until after the new owner's death, in 1871.

In the distribution of the Hiester estate, this property fell to Mrs. Lily Eshleman Bates, and under her devisees there were several formal transfers; but when it was next actually sold it was subdivided for the first time. Paul Heine bought the Chestnut street end, Mrs. Bates having changed the name of the hotel to "The Imperial." In 1912 he began the demolition of the old building, and, on December 1, 1914, completed and opened the present establishment —impressing upon it the name of "The Brunswick." It is to be hoped this is permanent. Lancaster has lost in history and picturesqueness by the too frequent changes in the names of its taverns. A depreciated nomenclature has driven from the streets our Lions, Leopards and Bears; Bulls and Lambs; Turtles and Bucks; the horses, Sorrel and Golden, Black and

White; the Eagle, Swan and Cock; even the "Flying Angel" has been banished from the local sky.

An elder Barnett kept the "Cat," the old stone tavern on the west side of Prince, near James. His son, Henry L. Barnett, a retired railroad engineer, who had kept the "North American," became proprietor of the Cadwell (and Hiester) house, assisted by his brother, Joseph, and his sisters, Ann and Caroline. I spent more than four years as their guest—for their kindness and hospitality were so great, their service so excellent, and their charges so moderate, that none could claim to be their patron. Under them the hotel was largely patronized by tobacco dealers, horsemen and sporting men; with a body of professional and business men as table-boarders, wags and philosophers,here and there a professor, now and then a cleric. Women, especially those of the stronger sex who wear beards and sing bass, were not welcomed; Carrie Nation would have had the edge of her hatchet blunted against her before she got both feet under the lintel. Gentlemen of color met with a frown darker than their own countenance; and many a dexterous dodge was invoked successfully to deny them diet, drink or shelter. The quality and congeniality of their guests was the only consideration of hosts and hostesses. No place of its kind was more unique; no proprietor more independent.

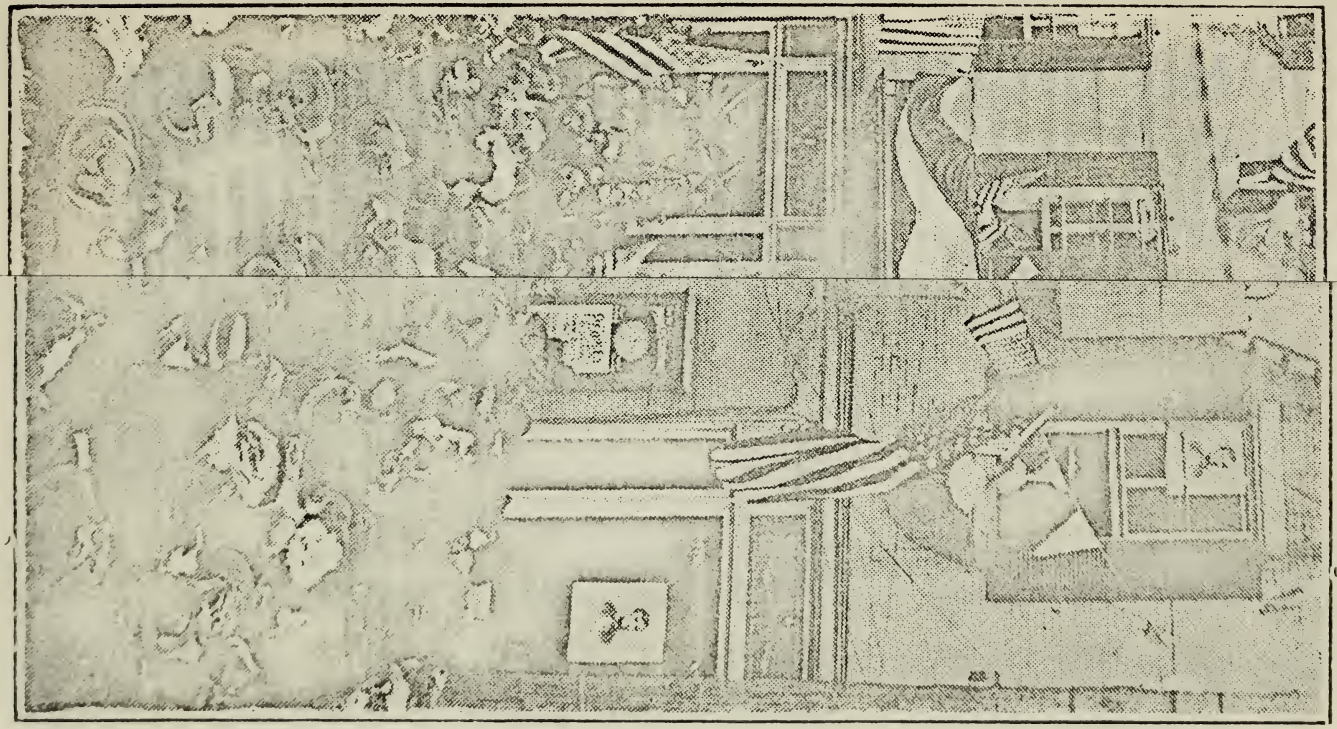
The large corner room, used as a barroom, and also as a lobby, was a free parliament; day and night every subject that could engage popular attention there came under review and discussion, and none was ever settled—for there was always some one

in the opposition, and no statement of fact or opinion passed unchallenged.

The location of the establishment, so near to the railroad station made it very public, and the scene and center of much activity. Its front steps, and especially a second story iron railed balcony, long and narrow, projecting from the Chestnut street wall, about midway the front of the main building, were natural points of advantage for those who, traveling by rail, stopped briefly and addressed street audiences. Hence the story of some notable appearances which I am about to relate, and which, it seems to me, should be chronicled before it is lost.

### Lincoln and His Speech.

When it was decided and announced that President-elect Abraham Lincoln was to pass through Lancaster, on his way to Harrisburg, in February, 1861, there to address the Legislature, a movement was started to secure a brief stop in Lancaster. The outcome was the appointment of a non-partisan citizens' committee to escort him hither. It was headed by the late Col. O. J. Dickey, and included Col. Bartram A. Shaeffer, Robert H. Long, John Huber, Harry W. Hager, Dr. Thos. Ellmaker, Alexander H. Hood, D. Fellenbaum, Edward J. Zahm and Major Charles M. Howell, a conspicuous Democrat. They are all dead. W. S. Wood had charge of the Presidential party, and Mr. Franciscus, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, looked after the transportation, with Mr. Lafferty as trainmaster. They had engine 161 fitted up and decorated for the trip with flags and evergreens. Early in the morning of Friday, February 22, 1861, Mr.



THE LINCOLN CELEBRATION

Lincoln raised the flag of the Union—then containing thirty-four stars—over Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and made a memorable, but quite conciliatory, speech to surging masses of people. He returned to the Continental Hotel, went by carriage to West Philadelphia, where he boarded his car, and proceeded to Lancaster. Mr. J. M. W. Geist, of the then only Lancaster daily, joined the party to report its progress.

At Haverford the train moved slowly through an assemblage of Quakers; at Paoli the passing cortege was cheered; there was a four-minute stop at Downingtown, and a like one at Leaman Place, where the President-elect brought out Mrs. Lincoln and gave the spectators a view of what he called "the long and the short of it"—his wife being undersize by as much as he was unusually tall.

A booming cannon welcomed them to Lancaster and announced his approach. He took a look at the environs from the outside platform as the car crossed the Conestoga.

Though in mid-winter, the day of Mr. Lincoln's arrival was perfect as to weather of winter sunshine; and the people who thronged the station, Chestnut and North Queen streets, suffered no discomfort while they waited for hours. Hundreds of Lancastrians had gone to Harrisburg for the ceremonies there, including, of the local military, the Fencibles and the Jones artillery, of Safe Harbor, the American and Union Fire Companies, "with banners, bands and men."

Every square foot of space surrounding the Cadwell House, which then occupied the site, was taken up with men and women on their feet; the front windows were crowded, rooms having been engaged for days in ad-

vance. The Jackson Rifles, under captain H. A. Hambright, policed the situation, and when Col. Dickey escorted Mr. Lincoln to the balcony, with Big Pete Fordney as body guard, a broad lane was opened to let them pass through the crowd. After a brief introduction Mr. Lincoln spoke substantially as follows: (Daily Evening Express, February 22, 1861.)

"Ladies and Gentlemen of Lancaster County—I am happy to meet the citizens of this great county face to face; but I do not feel prepared to make a speech to you to-day. I have not the time now, nor the strength, and, what is more, have no speech to make. I have come more to see you and let you see me. He then complimented the ladies, and said in this respect he had the advantage of seeing them, and, therefore, best of the bargain. As regards the gentlemen he could not say so much. He might make a long speech, as there is plenty of matter in the present political condition of the country, but time would not allow. He thought the more a man speaks in these days the less he is understood. As Solomon says, there is a time for all things, and he thought the present is a time for silence."

In a very few days the time would be here for him to speak officially, and he would then endeavor to speak plainly in regard to the Constitution and the liberties of the American people. Until he should so speak, he deemed it unnecessary to say more. He would again greet his friends most heartily, and at the same time bid them farewell.

The remarks of the President elect were exceedingly brief—his time here being limited to a few minutes—but they were greeted with warmest applause. Indeed so punctual was the schedule time observed that the arrival and

departure of Mr. Lincoln seemed like the shifting scenes of a panorama, to be remembered like a dream. When about to retire from the balcony, Mr. Lincoln was presented with a handsome bouquet by one of the ladies present, for which he courteously returned thanks. As the cars moved off Mr. Lincoln bowed adieu from the rear platform, while the assembled crowd sent up the wildest applause.

Pronouncing the Lancaster reception as the best ordered function since they left Springfield—we always did know how to do it—the party left Lancaster about 1 p. m. Mr. Lincoln was desirous to see "Wheatland," and it was pointed out to him, at a distance, this side of Dillerville. In Mount Joy, Brady, the axemaker, got special recognition, because Mr. Lincoln knew his cutlery. In Elizabethtown and Middletown enthusiastic crowds cheered the train.

### President Buchanan's Return.

The next event of national significance associated in memory with this spot was the reception given by his neighbors and fellow citizens to Ex-President Buchanan, on his return to his home after four years of arduous, faithful and patriotic service. Although his successor had expressed no dissent from his official conduct after the war's outbreak, and though Mr. Lincoln's utterances were as pacific and conciliatory as Mr. Buchanan's—and often more so—there was not the same magnanimity exhibited here and elsewhere to the outgoing Executive as to him coming into power. Nowhere was Mr. Buchanan more unfairly judged than here in Lancaster; and some leading citizens and local organizations did themselves lasting discredit by an unjustifiably offensive at-

titude. But with that generous hospitality, which, thank God! has always been characteristic of this good town, a vast majority of its people, irrespective of party, did themselves the honor and to him the courtesy of generous welcome.

A large committee, of which Hugh M. North was chairman, met Mr. Buchanan in Washington and escorted him to Baltimore, where they spent the night of Lincoln's inauguration. Thence its Mayor—then as now named Preston—and the City Guards Battalion escorted him, via York and Columbia, to Lancaster. Samuel H. Reynolds was local marshal of the occasion.

There was a stop and collation in York; the gay Maytown Infantry helped to enliven the reception at Columbia. With the party were quite a number of prominent New York and Southern Democrats; and also Harriet Lane, the ex-President's favorite niece, late mistress of the White House; and Hetty Parker, faithful housekeeper there and at Wheatland. A gun announced the departure from Columbia, and another the arrival at Lancaster. Near where the Harrisburg turnpike crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad the train stopped and the procession was formed. The Fencibles and Jackson Rifles, the Maytown, York and Baltimore troops preceded the civil bodies, F. and M. College (of whose Board of Trustees Mr. Buchanan was president) and local fire companies. A barouche, drawn by four gray horses, carried the guest of honor, accompanied by Mayor George Sanderson, Dr. Henry Carpenter and Chairman H. M. North. The parade came in the turnpike to James street, by James to North Queen and down that street to this corner. Mr .Buchanan's age, the excitement of

the past few days and the fatigue of travel, prevented him stopping here and speaking from the historic balcony, where his successor so lately had been seen; but many notable persons viewed the spectacle from that point of vantage and all the front rooms and windows of the Cadwell House were crowded with prominent citizens. Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, handed over the illustrious citizen to Mayor Sanderson, in Centre Square, and both made speeches; and Mr. Buchanan replied. Mr. Geist personally reported his ex-tempore speech, and Mr. Buchanan reviewed it for publication. He spoke as follows. (Daily Evening Express, Tuesday March 7, 1861.):

"My Old Neighbors, Friends and Fellow-Citizens—I have not language to express the feelings which swell in my breast on this occasion; but I do most cordially thank you for this demonstration of your personal kindness to an old man, who comes back to you, ere long to lay his bones at rest with your fathers. And here let me say that, having visited many foreign climes, my heart has ever turned to Lancaster as the spot where I would wish to live and to die. When yet a young man, in far remote Russia, my heart was still with my friends and neighbors in good, old Lancaster. (Applause.)

"Although I have always been true to you, I have not been half so true to you as you have been to me. Your fathers took me up when a young man, fostered and cherished me, through many long years. All of them have passed away, and I stand before you to-day in the midst of a new generation. (A voice in the crowd—"I saw you mount your horse when you marched to Baltimore in the war of 1812.)" The friendship of the fathers

for myself has descended on their children. I feel with all my heart that these sons are manifesting the same kindness which their fathers would have done had they lived to this day. Generations of mortal men rise, and sink, and are forgotten; but the kindness of the past generation to me, now so conspicuous in the present, can never be forgotten.

"I have come to lay my bones among you; and during the interval which Heaven may allot me, I shall endeavor to perform the duties of a good citizen and a kind friend and neighbor. My advice shall be cheerfully extended to all who may seek it, and my sympathy and support shall never be withheld from the widow and the orphan. (Loud applause.) All political aspirations have departed. All I have done, during a somewhat protracted public life, has passed into history. If, at any time, I have done aught to offend a single citizen, I now sincerely ask his pardon, while from my heart I declare that I have no feeling but that of kindness to any one in this county.

"I came to this city in 1809, more than half century ago, and am, therefore, I may say, among your oldest citizens. When I parted from President Lincoln, on introducing him to the Executive Mansion according to the custom, I said to him: 'If you are as happy, my dear sir, on entering this house, as I am on leaving it and returning home, you are the happiest man in this country!' I was then thinking of the comforts and tranquility of home, as contrasted with the troubles, perplexities and difficulties inseparable from that office. Since leaving Washington I have briefly addressed my friends on two or three occasions, but have purposely

avoided allusions to party politics. And I shall do so here.

"There is one aspiration, however, which is never absent from my mind for a single moment and which will meet with a unanimous response from every individual here present; and that is, may God preserve the Constitution and the Union, and in His good providence dispel the shadows, clouds and darkness which have now cast a gloom over our land! Under that benign influence we have advanced more rapidly in prosperity, greatness and glory than any other nation in the tide of time. Indeed, we have become either the envy or admiration of the whole world. May all our troubles end in a peaceful solution and may the good, old times return to bless us and our prosperity!"

The procession then reformed and the parade passed out West King street, under a broad arch of evergreens, to Wheatland. The visiting military were entertained at Reese's and Shober's hotels; and at night the Maennerchor serenaded the ex-President at the home, to which he retired until death.

### Horace Greeley and the Balcony.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a more fiercely contested campaign in Lancaster county than that of 1872, when Horace Greeley, the famous editor and reformer, was both the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate for President. Never before, nor since, has this community had the presence and heard the speeches of so many eminent men—up to the time of the October elections, when the disastrous defeat of the allies practically insured Republican success in November and took all the vim out of the campaign.

It was my first extended political experience; being secretary of the Liberal Republican County Committee, and often exercising the functions of chairman, I came into more or less close association with men like Schurz, Sumner, Doolittle, Buckalew, Cowan, McClure, Theo, Tilton, Frederick Hassaurek, Gen. John Farnsworth, Governor Bradford, Leo Miller, Galusha A. Grow, William Dorsheimer, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Murat Halstead, Whitelaw Reid, Lyman D. Trumbull, Gen. Kilpatrick, Forney, Curtin and other national figures. My own feeble pen and faltering tongue were incessantly employed.

While this contest was at white heat, Horace Greeley started on a tour from New York to Indianapolis, on September 18, and his train made a stop in Lancaster. An immense crowd assembled to greet him, and about 4 o'clock p. m. he arrived. Jay Cadwell, who had built the hotel then here, and who was chairman of the Liberal Republican County Committee, escorted him to the balcony and introduced him to the throng. I recall Greeley's impressing presence, and especially my surprise at his stature, being much taller than the caricatures represented him; his complexion was milk white, as a baby's—for he was for a long time a vegetarian. His hair was white, and the fringe of white—not gray—whiskers below his chin, added to his picturesque, highly benevolent and intellectual appearance. He spoke as follows (Lancaster Intelligencer, Tuesday, September 17, 1872):

"Fellow Citizens—You see before you one who is just now the object of much vituperative denunciation. It is proclaimed that I have

# 1861 — 1912

ABOVE THIS SPOT, ON THE OUTER WALL OF THE CADWELL HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPYING THIS SITE, WAS AN EXTERIOR BALCONY.

## ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

ADDRESSED THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER FROM THIS BALCONY, FEBRUARY 22, 1861, ON THE JOURNEY FROM HIS HOME, IN SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, TO WASHINGTON, FOR HIS FIRST INAUGURATION.

## JAMES BUCHANAN,

FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS WELCOMED BACK TO HIS LANCASTER HOME BY A GREAT POPULAR OVATION UNDER THIS BALCONY, MARCH 6, 1861.

## HORACE GREELEY,

DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT, SPOKE TO THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER HERE SEPTEMBER 18, 1872.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION OF

## GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

FOR PRESIDENT, WAS FIRST RATIFIED BY A GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION ON AND UNDER THIS BALCONY, JUNE 26, 1880.

## EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

CANDIDATE FOR A THIRD TERM AS A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN, ADDRESSED A LARGE GATHERING FROM THIS BALCONY, APRIL 12, 1912.

*The gift of Hon. W. U. Hensel, LL.D.*
*Unveiled by the Lanc. Co. His. Soc. April 9, 1915.*

TABLET

been a Secessionist, a Know-nothing and even a negro-trader. Whatever seems likely to produce prejudice against me is freely uttered, without any regard to the truth. I have been repeatedly asked to refute these calumnies, but have thought it best not to attempt to do so, inasmuch as any denial I might make would fail to silence the tongue of slander. I am one of those who believe political parties ought not to be permitted to exist too long in a Government such as ours; that they should rise, flourish and pass away when they have subserved the purpose for which they were created. I do not believe that this country would continue to flourish long under the exclusive domination of any political party. Scheming and corrupt politicians are sure to seize upon the organizations of political parties. They soon learn to run the machine, as they say, and they take good care to run it so that all the oil drips into their pockets. I trust that we shall see frequent changes of parties in this country. What we most need just now is that independent spirit which leads men in their love of country to rise superior to all the prejudices of political association and all ties of party. I am free to confess, and in no way ashamed to admit, that my party associations are not the same now that they were some years ago. The dangers which threatened our nation in the past are gone. We struggled and suffered together to preserve the Union of these States, and it in the next hundred years will any attempt to divide it be made. What is needed now is such government as will enable all parts of the country to reap the fruits of victory. We want

genuine peace and a complete restoraaion of fraternal relations. It is time for us to forget the animosities engendered by the war, and to kindle stead of baleful passions a feeling of universal love. It is time for us to invite those who stood opposed to us to a seat around the common table. There is room enough. I am in favor of re-enfranchising all. Having done this, having buried the discords of the past, let us see if we cannot do away with the corruption which prevails so largely in our local, State and National Governments. This is the great work now set before us. It is for you to say through what instrumentalities this can be accomplished."

Thousands rushed to grasp his hand, but few could reach him until his train moved off, while Ermentrout's Band played "Hail Columbia" —but he proceeded to Harrisburg, via Mount Joy.

### The Hancock Ratification Meeting.

In 1880 the delegates from this district to the Democratic National Convention, in Cincinnati were W. U. Hensel and the late Bernard J. McGrann. The nomination of General Wifineld Scott Hancock for President created great enthusiasm and much popular confidence in his election. Returning to their home, on June 26. the Lancaster delegates were guests on his private car, "Malvern," of Hon. Edward Cooper, Mayor of New York, and brother-in-law of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, chairman of the National Committee. Besides them in the party were General Thomas Sherman Ewing, a leading Democrat of Ohio, and Gen. Hugh Ewing, a group of illustrious New Yorkers, including An-

drew H. Green, Hubert O. Thompson, John R. Fellows, Col. John Tracey, William Henry Hurlburt, the brilliant editor of the "World;" Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, John O'Byrne, Orestes Cleveland and such representative Pennsylvania Democrats as Malcolm Hay, Chauncey F. Black and William S. Stenger.

Discussing the likelihood of Hancock's election, the conversation turned on the fact that Pennsylvania had furnished only one President and no nominee since Buchanan. This led to Wheatland and Lancaster, and some one proposed that a stop-over be made in Lancaster, and the first formal ratification meeting of the Presidential campaign be held there. A telegram, sent from Altoona, inspired a most numerous and enthusiastic assemblage at this spot, and when the train arrived, about 5 p. m., and the Cooper car was detached, a speedy organization was effected in the station and Mayor Cooper made a stirring speech. Answering clamorous demand for "more," the meeting was transferred to this spot, and from the balcony Gen. Thos. Ewing made the principal address of the occasion. (Lancaster Intelligencer, Monday, June 28, 1880.) Besides many other things which caught the crowd he began with a reference to the local associations called up by Lancaster, as he himself came from New Lancaster, Ohio, a section largely settled by people from this county, and among whom such names as Stauffer, Sheaffer and Fenstermacher are as familiar as here. He touchingly referred to the Cincinnati convention of 1856, which gave the nation a Democratic President from Lancaster, and it was a happy coincidence that one of the first messages of congratulation on Hancock's

nomination came from Buchanan's home, from the lady who had presided with such rare grace at the White House during the last Democratic Administration....."Without depreciating the merit of the Republican candidate it must be evident to every intelligent man that General Garfield's military services are not to be compared with those of General Hancock. By his votes and voice for fifteen years after the war ended General Garfield upheld and defended a military despotism that has well-nigh crushed out constitutional liberty and subverted republican institutions. As a soldier General Hancock stands above disparagement. From his early youth his services have been devoted to his country, and there is not another name in modern history more nobly covered with military renown. Conteras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and other battles in Mexico attest his powers, while on almost every field of battle during the late rebellion his towering form and gleaming sword were prominent. But splendid as have been his military achievements, and worthy as they are of the grateful remembrance of the American people, they are as nothing compared with that grand order issued by him when, possessed of almost absolute military power, he recognized the authority of the civil law and held his forces subject to the civil courts. For this the liberty loving people of America will hold him in remembrance even after the story of his military fame shall fade, if that were possible, from the page of history. (Applause.)

"Twenty-four years ago the news was carried from Cincinnati to Lancaster that one of Pennsylvania's illustrious sons had been nominated for President. Pennsylvania gave him

her support, and he was triumphantly elected. He filled his high office with ability, with honor and with patriotism, and now again, after a lapse of twenty-four years, and the repeated trial of candidates from other States, the representatives of all the States again turn to Pennsylvania for a candidate—(cheers)—and he will be triumphantly elected. The music of success is in the air, the victor's name is borne on lightning wings from ocean to ocean, congratulations and assurances of success are pouring in from every quarter of the country and from the most distinguished sources."..... As he concluded, the train rolled in, the band struck up a tune and as he left the city rousing cheers for Hancock, English and Ewing followed him. The demonstration so quickly extemporized was a grand success.

### Roosevelt on the Balcony.

During April, 1912, ex-President Theodore Roosevelt made a whirlwind campaign through Pennsylvania as a candidate for the Republican nomination of President. On the afternoon of April 12, 1912, about 4:40 o'clock, his special train arrived at Lancaster, where a very large and enthusiastic assemblage had gathered in and around the station to welcome him. Through a line of policemen he was escorted to the balcony by Peter B. Fordney, who had performed the same office for Abraham Lincoln fifty-one years earlier. To revive the spirit of that occasion, the entire front of the hotel and especially the historic balcony, were decorated with pictures of Lincoln and flags, as shown in a photograph of the scene. Col. Roosevelt was most enthusiastically received by a tumultuous crowd, in waiting between the ho-

tel and the station. In a fifteen-minute address (Daily Examiner, April 12, 1912,) he devoted himself mainly to the principles of Abraham Lincoln, for which he claimed that he stood. Continuing, he expounded the doctrines of what was known as the "Progressive Party," and urged the voters of the county and State at the primary election, to be held the coming Saturday, to "repudiate the alliance between crooked politics and crooked business," which he declared "has been the disgrace of American political life."

Returning to his car, he was presented with a bouquet of Killarney roses, after which his train moved off to the cheers of the audience.

### Grant Not Here.

There is a popular idea that General Grant, before or during his Presidential terms, appeared upon and spoke from this balcony. But I do not have warrant for this statement. I find no record of it in the contemporary press, nor in the memory of any living witness. When Greeley was here a local newspaper contrasted his appearance with that of Grant at the same place "more than two years before," and in the same journal it had been announced that Grant would be here to attend the races in July, 1870. Certain, it is about that time the President was on a fishing trip in Pennsylvania, on Young-Woman's Creek, with the Camerons, Col. Duffy and the late John A. Hiestand as local hosts; and they may have started to drive from Marietta to Lancaster; but they did not come.

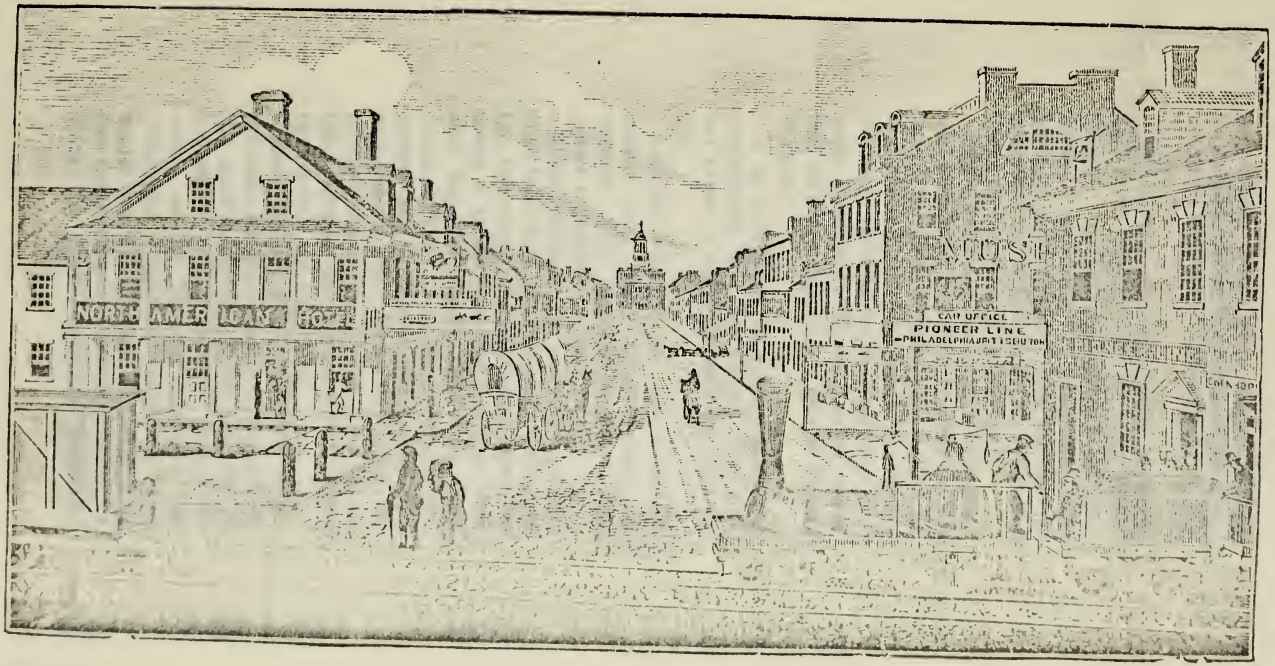
One witness has come forward to say that General Grant was here in 1872. Mr. Charles H. Brown, of No. 15 West James street, authorizes the

statement that he met him in 1872, "when he was sitting on the old railroad platform conversing with the late Samuel L. Hartman." The fact is that Mr. Brown is mistaken, as any one is apt to be who trusts solely to his memory. General Grant was positively not here in 1872, but he was here in 1876, and was on the platform of the station on Sunday, June 25, 1876, conversing with the late Samuel L. Hartman. He came to the county accompanied by his son, Ulysses Grant, Jr., his wife and General William T. Sherman. They spent Saturday, June 24, 1876, at Marietta, as guests of Colonel James Duffy. They breakfasted at the Duffy Park, and were serenaded by the Marietta band. Having heard a great deal about the natural beauties of Lancaster county, especially at that harvest-tide season, Generals Grant and Sherman accepted an invitation to drive to Lancaster. Previously Grant had driven a team of Colonel Duffy, with which he was not familiar, through the streets of Marietta, and collided with Sam Rogers' fish wagon. On their way to Lancaster they stopped at Wheatland to take a look at Ex-President Buchanan's home, and at half past six arrived at the residence of William B. Fordney, then on East Orange street. Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron and President Grant remained over night with Colonel Fordney, and General Sherman was the guest of Samuel H. Reynolds. At 10 o'clock a. m. on Sunday a number of prominent citizens, including Dr. J. L. Atlee, General James L. Reynolds and others, called on the party at Mr. Samuel H. Reynolds' house, whence they walked to the railroad station. Lieutenant Samuel L. Hartman interviewed President Grant and talked to him at length until the train arrived for Harrisburg,

which the Presidential party took and there rejoined the ladies. The party dined with Secretary of War Cameron, and in the evening returned to Washington. At that time Simon Cameron was United States Senator, and his son, J. Donald, was Secretary of War —to which office he was appointed to succeed Ex-President Taft's father, who occupied the place for a brief time after Belknap's resignation and before he, Alphonso Taft, became Attorney General.

### Was Washington Here?

I should like to claim with certainty and declare with confidence that the great and good George Washington, himself, visited this corner; and perhaps he stood to be looked at, if not heard, on the old balcony of the old hotel. It would be quite as easy to so affirm as to disprove the statement; but our society warns us that from its workshop must come only flawless product, without regard to what chips may fall or where the filings may fly. Our founder and historian "facile princeps" has established the fact (Transactions of 1906, vol. 10, page 93) that Washington visited Lancaster three times. He came in 1791, returning from his Presidential tour of the Southern States. Leaving York, July 3, in a chariot and four horses, with valet, footman, coachman and postilion, he was met at Columbia, then Wright's Ferry, by General Hand and other leading citizens. He reached here on Monday, July 4, about six o'clock in the evening. The next day he walked about the town—naturally he must have passed this corner—and in the afternoon he answered an address from a corporation, met and received the clergy and drank tea with Mrs. Hand. He was entertained at an elegant banquet in the Court House,




THE HOTEL SITE IN 1843

LOOKING DOWN TO CENTER SQUARE AND THE OLD COURT HOUSE

and fifteen toasts were eaten. Where he lodged during the night of his stay, tradition only says: most likely at the "Grape."

His second visit was made in October, 1794. Having set out from Philadelphia to the rendezvous of the militia, gathered to suppress the whiskey insurrection. On his return eastward to Philadelphia ,he spent the night of October 26 in this city.

His third visit was made while he was President in 1796. He was on his way from Philadelphia, the capital of the country to his home in Mount Vernon; arriving here Tuesday afternoon, September 20, early next morning, he proceeded on his way to Mount Vernon.

It is, therefore, as I have said, not established that he visited this site, but there is every probability that he did.

Located where it is, this corner of course saw many other scenes of popular and historic interest and minor tragedies of daily life.

Here passed the mob-like procession that bore the bleeding bodies of the Conestoga remnant—butchered to make a holiday for the Paxtang boys and Donegal rough riders—to their common grave, on the rear of the Hensel lot, at Cherry and East Chestnut—where their bones lay quiet until the excavation for the deep cut of the railroad uncovered them, more than a half century later.

Here the old State and early Pennsylvania Railroad line was brought by the apprehensions of the citizens of Lancaster that Dillerville would become, as its founder planned, the "Northern Liberties," and this town would be side-tracked by the main line traversing the Manheim meadows. Here the early engines "Mohawk,"

"Blackhawk," "Pioneer" and others, came puffing down from Columbia and whirled the cars Philadelphia way, at the furious pace of four miles an hour. Here the Slaymakers and Millers and other proprietors of private cars, hitched to the State's motive power, barked and solicited trade and traffic for the "Blue," the "Anchor" and other lines.

Here the politicians, in alternate party control, remorselessly usurped and packed public utilities with gangs of voters, carrying candidates, campaign equipment and election returns at the public expense. Here all the scenes of transporting troops and other warlike operations were transpiring for four years of civil strife; and here the volunteers for Mexico had outfitted in the forties.

Here the life blood of Dan. Logan, who had faced and braved death in a hundred forms, to meet it under the wheels of a backing tank, warned the railroad company of the now inadequate capacity and facilities of a station that when built was the finest monument of beauty set to practical use between the termini of the road.

This corner, in the Presidential campaign of 1868, saw the tail end of a fierce party street fight. The Republicans, following the Whig fashion of hard cider and log cabin days, and the Railsplitters of 1860 and the "Wide Awakers" of 1864, uniformed themselves as "Tanners," in honor of Grant's civil vocation. Manheim township contributed a large company to the great mass convention of '68. As a year or two before the then Democratic stronghold of the Eighth Ward had been offended by some demonstration at the Republican night procession—possibly a brick was thrown through a Jeff Davis banner, or Stone-

wall Jackson's portrait had been marked by a spoiled egg—it was deemed advisable to hold the Republican parade in daylight, so as to guard against some reprisal, ambush and attack. The Manheim township Tanners occupied the rear of the procession. Near Water and West King they lagged behind the main body and were separated from it by quite a gap in the line. When suddenly—like the magical uprising of Roderic Dhu's men to the affrighted Fitz James—the "Nailers" of the Eighth and Fifth Wards pounced savagely upon them. Backward, up West King and North Queen, throwing off their leather capes to escape identification and vengeance, their retreat became a rout, their rout a panic, until, as this corner was reached, their flight dispersed them through three streets, and the last Tanner's cape was found hanging on a fence beyond the city line, where its wearer had hidden in a bake oven.

Another report is that while waiting at the station here, to make connection with a way train on the river branch, General Grant was seized with a sudden illness at Hopple's restaurant. I cannot verify this.

Howbeit this site and this balcony witnessed thousands of scenes, which, though commonplace to the historian, were as important to their participants as Presidential visits or the applause of listening thousands. Across the street in that busy centre of traffic and travel, for well nigh three-quarters of a century, what mute and tearful farewells have surged the hearts and dimmed the eyes of silent griefs? What joyous welcomes have quickened the pulse and brightened the eye of reunited families and lovers? What thousand brides, with fluttering hearts, have started life's honeymoon amid pelting showers of new rice and

old shoes; what thousand corteges of mourners have not transferred with tender hands the bodies of their beloved dead from funeral train to the dark van that led the long way to endless shade. Hence went the brave boys in blue, to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Lancaster's Own," to fight and suffer and to die, that their union and Government might live; and hither came back the survivors, to the music of "Johnny Comes Marching Home," with battle-stained banners and bullet-riddled flags, to attest their bravery, loyalty and fidelity.

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In commemoration, then, of these men and events, to perpetuate their story, to contribute a fadeless and imperishable page to our local history, to signalize the enterprise which has built this structure I now formally present to this building, to be kept fastened on its wall and to pass with it to all succeeding owners, a marble tablet, which epitomizes the story I have related.

### A Social Hour.

Following the exercises the assemblage was the guest of Mr. Heine in a delightful social function, a luncheon being served. Mr. Heine also acted as a pilot to a large number of his guests in a trip through the magnificent hotel, some time being spent on the roof garden getting a view of Lancaster by night.

(Signed)

A. K. HOSTETTER,
MRS. A. K. HOSTETTER,
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK,
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.,
MRS. CHARLES L. MARSHALL,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
Chairman.
C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

# Minutes of the April Meeting

Lancaster, April 9, 1915.

The business meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at Hotel Brunswick in connection with the unveiling of the W. U. Hensel tablet.

F. R. Diffenderffer presided.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, reported a number of donations. Mrs. Samuel M. Sener presented a stove plate made at Elizabeth Furnace in 1758; a silk badge bearing the portrait of James Buchanan, from John H. Metzler; map of estate of Philip Ferre, of Strasburg township, 1802, from Barr Ferre and the Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society from W. H. Brabson; a set of Bear's Almanacs from 1838 to 1914, lacking only five numbers, 1857, 1860, 1865, 1875 and 1877; a handsomely engraved copy of the diploma issued in June, 1850, by the Agricultural, Mechanics and Historical Institute of Lancaster, signed by Thaddeus Stevens, President, and B. F. Baer, Secretary; a copy of the "rules and regulations of the Association of the Medical Faculty of the City of Lancaster, 1850," presented by Miss Sue Jeffries.

A vote of thanks was extended, on motion of Mr. Hostetter, to all who took part in the evening's exercises and especially to Mr. Heine and Mr. Van Vechten, proprietor of the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. John C. McClain were elected to membership and the names of the following were proposed: Miss Emily Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Frank VanVechten, Barr Ferre, of New York; William F. Woerner, James E. McNeal and Samuel L. Levan.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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THE LANCASTER STAGE DISPATCH.
AN INTERESTING RELIC.
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

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# The Lancaster Stage Dispatch

Lancaster, in the early days, was one of the busiest, if not the very busiest, stage town in the United States, and, as the old geographies tell us, it was also the largest inland city. As far back as 1754, Governor Pownall, in describing the main roads around Philadelphia, made reference to the town in these words: "Lancaster, a pretty considerable town, increasing fast and growing rich; a manufactory here of saddles and pack-saddles; also of guns; a very considerable stage town in the way by two roads to the back road and Indian country; about 500 houses." But, notwithstanding this, comparatively little has been written about the old stage lines which formerly ran between Philadelphia and this city, and thence to the country south and west. Therefore, in view of what is to be presented to you, I have thought that it would not be inappropriate to give to you the result of my inquiries concerning this subject. I know you will pardon all deficiencies.

Dr. Julius F. Sachse, in his interesting article, entitled "Wayside Inns on the Lancaster Pike," published in volumes 21 and 22 of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania German Society, says that in July, 1777, the first attempt was made to run stage wagons between these two places, and that it took two days to travel the distance of sixty miles. My investigations have led me to conclude that he is mistaken in this regard, and the reasons for such a conclusion are these:

The "Father Abraham Pocket Almanac" for the year 1771, printed by John Dunlap, "at the newest printing office in Market street, a few doors below Second street, in Philadelphia," contains this notice: "The Lancaster stage wagon sets out from Rudolph Bonner's at the King of Prussia in Market street on Friday, and arrives at Tyffetaffer's (Diffenderffer's) at the Buck (Leopard) in King street, Lancaster, Saturday; each passenger paying ten shillings; and leaving Lancaster on Monday comes into Philadelphia on Tuesday; each passenger the same price." There also appears in this and also in "The Father Abraham Almanac," which is a larger sized almanac, the following list of road houses and the distances westward between them:

"Roads Westward."

| | |
|---|---|
| From Philadelphia to Schuylkill.. | 2 |
| Black Horse ..... | 4 |
| Prince of Wales ..... | 4 |
| Buck ..... | 1 |
| Sorrel Horse ..... | 1 |
| Plough ..... | 1 |
| Unicorn ..... | 3 |
| Blue Ball ..... | 4 |
| Ad. Warren ..... | 5 |
| White Horse ..... | 3 |
| Downing's ..... | 7 |
| The Ship ..... | 2 |
| Waggon ..... | 6 |
| Millar's ..... | 6 |
| Douglass ..... | 3 |
| The Hat ..... | 4 |
| Duke of Cumberland ..... | 3 |
| Red Lyon ..... | 3 |
| Conestoga Creek ..... | 4 |
| Lancaster Court House ..... | 2 |
| | 68 |

I have no doubt that in that early day the running of the stages was

somewhat irregular, but it is evident that they did run before 1777. According to Dr. Sachse, an effort was made, from 1784 to 1788, to establish a line of coaches, but it proved futile. The condition of the great road—the King's highway—was then so bad that travel was almost impossible at times. In a "Summer Jaunt in 1773," written by one who evidently made this trip, it is said: "Wednesday, August 25. Left Lancaster about 3 o'clock afternoon; fine pleasant day, in good spirits; but, alas! a sad accident had like to have turned our mirth into mourning, for W., driving careless and being happily engaged with the lady he had the pleasure of riding with, and not mindful enough of his charge, drove full against a large stump, which stood in the way, by which the chair was overturned and the lady thrown out to a considerable distance, but happily received no hurt."

And now let us digress for a moment. The "Tyffetaffer" mentioned in the Pocket Almanac was Michael Diffenderffer. In 1727, when but six years old, he came to America, with his father, John Michael Diffenderffer, from the Palatinate. The father settled near New Holland, this county, and he was, so far as is known, the first settler at that place. On June 19, 1760, Michael Diffenderffer took up a patent for 268 acres of land, a part of which is now embraced within the limits of the Borough of New Holland. In 1765, the son came to Lancaster, and purchased a lot of ground on East King street There he built a hotel, which was long known as the "Leopard." Its name has of late years been changed to Hotel Weber. He remained the owner of this hotel until the date of his death, which occurred on September 3, 1789. He was one of the prominent men of the borough.

He was a Commissioner of the county from 1770 to 1772, and a Burgess of the town from 1774 to 1783. When Baron William Henry Stiegel—who, after all, was no baron—fell into financial straits, and his property in and around Manheim was, in 1770, sold by the Sheriff, Michael Diffenderffer purchased it, and he afterwards disposed of it to William Bausman. His son, David Diffenderffer, was a lieutenant of the German regiment in the War of the Revolution. The latter is the grandfather of F. R. Diffenderffer, one of your Vice Presidents. After the death of Michael Diffenderffer, the hotel was kept by Philip Diffenderffer until about 1812, when it passed out of the family.

Sometime in the year 1782 Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody entered into an agreement to run a line of stages under the title "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch." I read to you from a copy of that agreement, and I present the original—which has lately come into my hands—to the Society. It appears to be in the handwriting of Casper Shaffner. It is as follows:

Articles of agreement, indented, made, concluded and agreed upon the ———— day of ———— in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two. Between Matthias Slough, of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, of the first part, Hunt Downing, of East Caln township, in the county of Chester, of the second part, and John Dunwoody, of the city of Philadelphia, of the third part:

Witnesseth that the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody have established a line of stages between the city of Philadelphia and the borough of Lancaster, under the title of the Lancaster Stage

Dispatch. And they, having had experience of each other's care and fidelity, in confidence thereof, have agreed to carry on the said line of Stages in Co-partnership. And, therefore, each of them doth respectively, and for their several and respective executors and administrators, covenant, promise and agree to and with the others of them, their executors and administrators, by these presents, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of July last past, they, the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody, shall be and continue co-partners in carrying on the said line of stages and things incident and belonging to the said business. And also that they shall and will purchase eight good horses, two new carriages and harness complete for eight horses, and that each of the parties shall and will pay an equal proportion of the original price paid for said horses, carriages, harness, and of every other other cost and expenses attending the carrying on the said business. And that each of the said parties shall have the full interest, right and property of in and unto one-third part of the said horses, carriages, harness and other things belonging to the said business, and also of and in all the gains, profits and increase which shall arise, happen, accrue or to be made thereby, and also shall bear and pay one-third part of all losses, costs, expenses or damages which shall at any time happen, arise or come, or be expended or laid out in, about or concerning the said joint business in any wise whatsoever.

And for the orderly proceeding in and carrying on of the business aforesaid, it is mutually convenanted and agreed upon by and between the said parties that they shall and will be just and faithful to each other in all their transactions, relative to the busi-

ness aforesaid, and that each of them shall and will provide himself with a book, in which books shall from time to time during the continuance of the said co-partnership be duly entered and fairly written the names of the passengers, the sums received from them respectively for themselves and surplus baggage, the sums paid for forage at first cost, the drivers' wages, and every other expenditure attending the business, of which said books the said parties and either of them, their respective executors or administrators, shall freely at all times have the sight and perusal, when and as often as it shall be desired, and shall have liberty to transcribe and copy out all or part thereof without any let, hindrance or denial. And, further, that the said Matthias Slough, Hunt Downing and John Dunwoody shall and will, at the end of every three months during the continuance of their said co-partnership, meet at such convenient place as they may agree upon in order to settle their accounts, and whatever sum of money shall at such settlements appear to be justly due to either of them shall be paid by the others. And if moneys shall appear to be in the hands of either of the parties belonging to the said partnership, then the same shall be equally divided between them in manner aforesaid, so as to make them equally in advance as near as possible. And also that the drivers' boarding be charged at reasonable prices, and that either by the week or month, and entered as aforesaid.

And for the true performance of all and every the covenants and agreements aforesaid, each of the said parties bindeth himself, his heirs, executors and administrators unto the others, their executors and administrators, in the penal sum of one thou-

sand pounds, specie money, firmly by these presents.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first within said.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.
(Seal)
HUNT DOWNING.
(Seal)
JOHN DUNWOODY.
(Seal)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of, by Matthias Slough, Cas. Shaffner, Henry Bennett.

Witness at Hunt Downing's signing, D. Whelen, Reuben John.

Sealed and delivered by John Dunwoody, in the presence of us, Jona. Smith, A. W. Foster.

Whether or not the line of stages was started upon the road by these parties in the year 1792 or 1793 is not entirely clear. On May 13, 1796, or thereabouts, there appeared in the newspapers of Philadelphia and Lancaster the following advertisement:

PHILADELPHIA, LANCASTER, MIDDLETOWN, HARRISBURG, CARLISLE AND SHIPPENSBURG STAGES.

The proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster stages (Dispatch) return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general for the encouragement they have experienced in this line of business for these three years past, and now beg leave to announce to the public that, in consequence of this encouragement, and the almost completion of the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, they have resolved, for the greater accommodation of their friends and cus-

tomers, to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, to commence on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, Instant, in the following manner, to wit:

A stage will set out on that day from the house of Matthias Slough, in the Borough of Lancaster. at five o'clock in the morning, and arrive in the city of Philadelphia, at the house of John Dunwoody, the same evening. Another stage will set out from the house of John Dunwoody, in the city of Philadelphia, the sign of the "Spread Eagle," in Market street, on Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening. Another stage will set out from the borough of Lancaster on Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. Another stage will set out from Philadelphia on Thursday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening. Another stage will set out from Lancaster on Friday morning. at five o'clock, and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. Another stage will set out from Philadelphia on Saturday morning, at five o'clock, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening—and will commence again Monday following, which they flatter themselves they will, from the encouragement of a generous public, have in their power to prosecute every week during the year. This being a business long wished for, the proprietors are willing to commence it, and hope for encouragement sufficient to carry it into complete effect, as no care and attention shall be wanting on their part to give satisfaction, and the proprietors flatter themselves that, when the expeditious manner in which passengers will be conveyed, together with the sums that they pay for use of the turnpike road is considered, it will

not be thought extravagant in them to raise the fare of each passenger from three dollars to three dollars and a half, and the like sum for every 150 pounds of baggage (after allowing each passenger 14 pounds as usual), and five pence per mile will be the fare for all way passengers.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH.
JOHN DUNWOODY,
HUNT DOWNING.

And the subscribers, having extended the line from Lancaster to Shippensburg, through Middletown, Harrisburg and Carlisle, beg leave to announce to their friends that, from and after the commencement of the running of the stages from Philadelphia to Lancaster through in a day, they will run their stages on this line twice a week from Lancaster to Shippensburg. That is to say, a stage will set out from Shippensburg on Monday morning, and arrive at Lancaster Tuesday evening, so that the passengers may go on Wednesday morning and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening; and passengers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday morning may go on to the westward from Lancaster on Wednesday morning and arrive at Shippensburg on Thursday evening. Another stage will set out from Shippensburg on Friday morning and arrive at Lancaster on Saturday evening, and the passengers may go on Monday morning and arrive at Philadelphia the same evening. The fare for each passenger on this line will be four dollars, and the same for 150 pounds of baggage (after allowing each passenger 14 pounds as usual), and five pence per mile for all way passengers. This mode of conveyance having been long wished for the subscribers hope for the patronage of a generous public, as

no attention shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction.

MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
WILLIAM GEER.

May 13, 1796.

The conclusion will arise from the advertisement thus quoted that the stages had been running continuously for the three preceding years, which would be from 1793, but the partnership agreement, it will be observed, dates from July 24, 1792, and it may be that the line was operated from some time in that year. It is not very material, however, which conclusion is arrived at. As has been shown, the line was, in 1796, extended from Lancaster to Shippensburg by Matthias Slough and William Geer. This arrangement lasted until about February 3, 1797, when the following announcement was made:

"The public are requested to take notice that the partnership which has for some time existed between Matthias Slough, of Lancaster, and William Geer is now dissolved, but not as Mr. Slough insinuates to the public, without just cause, as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from Mr. Slough to W. Geer, dated 29th of December last." It is signed by W. Geer. From the date of the quarrel which evidently arose between Slough and Geer, the stages to the west, as far as Shippensburg, were run by Slough, Downing and Dunwoody, and the running of this line was continued by them until the partnership was dissolved by Dunwoody's death. On July 4, 1802, there appeared in the Lancaster "Journal" this notice:

"NOTICE.

"The old line of Stage Dispatch from Philadelphia to Lancaster and

Harrisburg will leave John Dunwoody's No. 285 sign of The United Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia, every morning in the week to Lancaster, and return to Philadelphia the same day in the evening from the sign of the Swan kept by Matthias Slough at Lancaster. The proprietors of this line return their sincere thanks for the favors they have received from the commencement of their old line, hoping a continuance of the same from a generous public. The Great Western mail goes by this line of stages; it leaves Philadelphia every Wednesday and Saturday and passes through Columbia, York, Frederic, Carlisle and Shippensburg, and returns on Friday; a line of stages is also established from Lancaster, via Columbia, York and Frederic Town, to the City of Washington, so that gentlemen preferring that route to the federal city can be accommodated; 14 pounds of baggage free with each passenger—150 pounds equal to one passenger, which is to remain at the risque of the owners. The subscribers pledge themselves to the public that nothing in their power shall be wanting to render the old line worthy a generous patronage.

JOHN DUNWOODY.
MATTHIAS SLOUGH.
HUNT DOWNING.

"N. B.—Those who prefer traveling from Philadelphia to Lancaster in coaches can be accommodated at the above stage office, same to go in two days."

This advertisement was published continuously in the Lancaster "Journal" from the above date until December 18, 1802, and it also appears in several Philadelphia newspapers during the same period.

It is not necessary to dwell with any elaboration upon the life of Matthias

Slough. He was, as every one knows, a tavern keeper in this city, and the proprietor of a hotel, first called the Swan, and afterwards the White Swan. Several members of this society have already placed upon the records short histories of his career. He evidently was the western end of the combination, for it was from his tavern that the stages departed, both eastward and westward. In order, however, to fix definitely the time when he retired from business, which is stated in my sketch, entitled "Major Andre's German Letter," as having been in 1806, I quote from the Lancaster "Journal" of October 24, 1806, the following notice:

"WHITE SWAN INN.

"Jacob Slough respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from Columbia to that old stand formerly occupied by his father, in the borough of Lancaster, the southeast corner of Centre Square, opposite the State House, where he hopes, by careful attention to business and genteel accommodations, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage."

It is evident that about this date Matthias Slough was succeeded by Jacob Slough, his son. Two of the waybills on the route to Carlisle and Shippensburg are now in my possession, and the following are copies of them:

# WAY BILLS OF THE OLD LANCASTER DISPATCH.

| Passengers Names. | Number of Seats | Weight of extra baggage. | Way Bill For | L.S. D. | Lancaster Monday 16th July 1796 By whom received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| David Pferfors | 2 | | to Shippensburg | 3 0 0 | |
| Miss Ruth Stubbs | 1 | | to Middletown | 11 3 | Rec'd by within 1.10.0 |
| Mrs. McDonald McQuin | 1 | | to Harrisburg | 15 0 | for extra baggage of Mrs. |
| Mr. Bancroft Woodcock | 1 | | to Shippensburg | 1 10 0 | Peiffer |
| Mr. Matthias Huber | 2 | | to Harrisburg | 1 10 0 | |
| Mr. Frederick Ritter | 1 | | to Shippensburg | 1 10 0 | |
| Mrs. Ann H. Anderson | 1 | | to Shippensburg | 1 10 0 | |
| Mr. David Hall | 2 | | to Harrisburg | 1 10 0 | Did not go |
| Mr. & Mrs. Kinsey | | | A V to Harrisburg | 3 9 | Matthias Slough |
| Esq. Dontzele | 1 | | to be paid by Mr. Goss | 7 6 | |
| Elsy Bradburn | 1 | | Hbh to Carlisle | 7 6 | |
| Mr. Knox | 1 | | Do to Do 27 miles | 11 3 | |
| Mr. Robert Brown | 1 | | to Shippensburg | 7 6 | |

| Passengers Names | Number of Seats | Weight of extra baggage. | Way Bill For | L.S. D. | Lancaster Monday 16th July 1796 By whom received |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Isaac Corvan | 1 | | to Middletown | 11 3 | |
| Mr. Robert Fitzgerald | 2 | | to Carlisle | 2 5 0 | |
| Mrs. Hall | 2 | | to Harrisburg | 1 10 0 | Did not go |
| Mrs. John Smith | 1 | | B. | 5 5 | |
| Mr. Sharp | 1 | | From Carlisle to Harrisburgh | pd 7 6 | Matthias Slough |
| Miss J Arthurs | 1 | | 9 miles | | |
| | | | | 3 9 | Natl Wealkley |

The originals have Matthias Slough's signature thereon. From the Day Book of Francis and Robert Bailey, who were printers both in this city and in Philadelphia, it appears that, on April 13, 1799, they printed for John Dunwoody "One ream of Way Bills, $20." These were, without doubt, for the use of the stage line.

Hunt Downing was born in the township of Caln, in Chester county, on January 12, 1757. He was born in the house now occupied by John T. and Clara Downing Fox, at the east end of Downingtown, on the north side of the turnpike, at the junction of the Lionville Road. The turnpike at that point was laid on the Old Road. He was the son and fifth child of John Downing and Elizabeth Hunt Downing. John Downing was the son of Thomas Downing, who came from England in 1720. The original patent taken out by the settler was for 2,000 acres of land, called Northwood. It is situated from the Whiteland township line westward to the east branch of Brandywine Creek, and it covered the larger part of the present borough of Downingtown. The Manor house in which Thomas Downing lived is east of Downingtown, in East Caln township, and it is now owned by J. Havan Downing, a descendent. Hunt Downing married Deborah Miller, a daughter of Patrick and Patience Haines Miller. She was born on February 28, 1760. Patrick Miller and his wife kept "The Buck," on the Old Road (now turnpike) just east of the present Bryn Mawr station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. John Downing became a tavern keeper about 1760; but after several years he quit that business, and was succeeded by Richard Cheyney. He kept tavern at the "Sign of the King in Arms." The Revolutionary Committee for Chester

county met at this place in 1776. Hunt Downing began keeping tavern at the "Sign of General Washington," in Downingtown, about 1786, and he continued to follow that occupation there for many years. This tavern was the same as that which was formerly known as the "Sign of the King in Arms," the name having been patriotically changed. He was the first postmaster of Downingtown, which was the first postoffice established in Chester county. At the time of the Whiskey Insurrection, he was quartermaster to some of the United States troops, who were in camp near the tavern. In 1787, when articles of luxury were heavily taxed in order to raise revenue for the Government, four citizens of East Caln township were taxed as owners of riding chairs (a species of coaches), and he paid £1 10s. for his aristocratic preeminence. In 1790, John Edge, who was a storekeeper, asked for a license to keep a tavern on the great road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in the vicinity of the Downing tavern. It seems that Downing, a short time before, had opened an opposition store. His friends presented a counter-petition against the license, and it was therein intimated that Edge's design was to suppress the Downing store. The petitioners stated that the moderate prices at which they were enabled to purchase their supplies from Downing "justified the latter." Notwithstanding the protest, the license was granted. Hunt Downing died on February 15, 1834. His wife died on December 27, 1833. Both are buried in the Friends Burying Ground, at Downingtown. This graveyard is located just a little south of the turnpike east of the borough. They both died at the house of their son, Joseph M. Downing, with whom they then lived. They

had three children, namely, Joseph M. Downing, Isaac Downing and Israel W. Downing.

Hunt Downing was not unknown in this city. On April 1, 1830, James Buchanan and John Reynolds, administrators of Jasper Slaymaker, deceased, conveyed the tavern property on East King street, which was formerly known as the "Pennsylvania Arms," to him and Jonathan Miller, and on August 19, 1835, David Miller, High Sheriff, under proceedings in partition between Miller and the Downing heirs, sold the same to John Jungling, who subsequently conveyed it to Benjamin Champneys. The Downing heirs were Joseph M. Downing, Isaac Downing and Richard H. and Rebecca M. Downing, minor children of Israel W. Downing, deceased.

It has been considerable of a task to ascertain the history of John Dunwoody, for only here and there are brief references made to him. He was the son of David and Agnes Dunwoody. David is supposed to have come from Ireland, among the many emigrants of Scotch ancestry. He owned a farm in West Whiteland township, Chester county, and on September 11, 1777, when the Battle of Brandywine was fought, and a few days succeeding, a part of the British army camped upon it and committed considerable depredations thereon. His claim, as well as that of his son, James, was afterwards presented to and allowed by the general government. David Dunwoody had the following children: 1, John; 2, James; 3, William; 4, Sarah; 5, Anne.

John Dunwoody was born in 1758. I cannot with certainty say where, but most probably upon his father's farm in West Whiteland township. He married Ruth Miller, a daughter of Patrick and Patience Haines Mil-

ler. A John Dunwoody at one time drove a stage from West Chester to Reading, but I cannot identify him as the subject of this sketch. The children of Dunwoody were: 1, Joseph, who died young; 2, A. Mary Ann, who married Thomas Harris, and who died in 1865 in the eighty-ninth year of her age; 3, Selina, who died unmarried. He at one time kept the "Buck Tavern," on the Old Lancaster Road, near Bryn Mawr, about eight miles out from the Schuylkill Bridge; but, subsequently, he moved to Philadelphia, where he owned and kept the "United Eagle,"—sometimes called the "Spread Eagle,"—from 1793 to the time of his death. This tavern was located at 285 High or Market street, just above Eighth street, in that city. It must have been a place of considerable importance in its day, for in Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary appear the following entries: "1795, December 5—The Governor, Mr. Barge and myself went to Dunwoody's Spread Eagle Tavern on Market street, and there dined on venison with the following gentlemen: Jacob Barge, born in 1721; William Jones, 1723; Edward Shippen, 1728; Frederick Kuhl, 1728; Michael Hillegas, 1729; Jacob Hiltzheimer, 1729; James Biddle, 1731; Matthew Clarkson, 1733; Jacob Hewes, 1733; Moses Cox, 1734. Daniel Broadhead, 1736; Andrew Tybout, 173[illegible] Rey Keen, 1739; Andrew Wilcox, 1742; Thomas Mifflin, 1742, and Charles Jarvis. After dinner we agreed to meet at the same place the last Saturday in the months of March, June, September and December." "1796, March 26—Dined at Dunwoody's, on Market street, with Governor Mifflin, Benjamine Chew, Judge McKean, Edward Shippen, Richard Peters, General Wayne, Daniel Brodhead, Edward Duffield, Mayor Clarkson, Charles Jarvis, Cap-

tain Anthony, William Jones, Rey Keen, Tench Francis, Judge Biddle, Andrew Tybout and Joseph Donaldson." He also says that on "September 7, 1796, in the afternoon, Mr. Barge and I took a ride to Point No Point. By invitation of Governor Mifflin, dined at Dunwoody's on turtle with General Brodhead, F. Johnston and John Hall, the three land officers, Judge Yeates, Dr. James Armstrong, of Carlisle; General Henry Miller, of York; Alexander Scott, George Campbell, Edward Fox, Joseph Thomas, John Baker, Matthew McConnell, General Harmer and Captain Pike." A notice in Paulsen's "American Advertiser" states that John Dunwoody died on Friday evening, December 11, 1802, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and that he was "a respectable innkeeper in this city, and one of the proprietors of 'The Lancaster Stage Dispatch, old line of western stages.'" Both he and his wife, who died in 1844, are said to have been buried in the Merion Friends' Graveyard, located in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, near City Line Road, Overbrook. His widow renounced her right to letters of administration on his estate, and letters were thereupon granted by the Register of Wills of Philadelphia county, on December 20 1802, to Hunt Downing, her brother-in-law, and Richard Tunes. The old tavern stand was sold by the administrators under an order of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, to Christian Henry Denkla, for $20,100, and the old tavern sign was also sold to the same person for $30. The net amount of his estate was something over $4,000.

Almost immediately after his decease, namely, on December 24, 1802, the Lancaster "Journal" contained the following advertisement:

"To be sold at Public Vendue.

"On Monday, the 27th day of December, instant, at the house of Matthias Slough, in the borough of Lancaster, the following property, viz:

"Fourteen stage horses with harness and two stages.

"On the following day at the house of Wallace Boyd, at the 42-mile stone on the turnpike road, four horses with their harness.

"On the day following, at Downingtown, eight horses with harness.

"On the day following, at Charles Fahnestock's at the sign of the Admiral Warren, eight horses and their harness.

"On the day following at Jonathan Miller's, at the sign of the Buck, eight horses with their harness and a stage.

"All in complete order. Three months credit to be given on proper security. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon at each place.

"MATTHIAS SLOUGH,
"HUNT DOWNING."

From this it will be seen that the surviving partners then sold out the partnership stock, and thus ended the partnership.

I do not wish to be understood as stating that the Lancaster Stage Dispatch was the only through line from Philadelphia to Lancaster at that time. I think, however, it was the first one which made regular runs. On April 15, 1796, a line of stages from Philadelphia, by way of West Chester and Strasburg, to Lancaster, was started by John Reilly, and, about July 14, 1796, a partnership was formed, not only to run this line, but also to extend it to York and Fredericktown. This partnership consisted of John Reilly and George Weed. Their stages started at the house of George Weed, Market street, Philadelphia,

and from the house of Mrs. Edwards, in Lancaster. Mrs. Edwards was Susanna Edwards, and her hotel was the "Prince Ferdinand," located on South Queen street, afterwards known as "The Fountain Inn." The stages set out at four o'clock a. m., and arrived in Lancaster the same evening. The price for each passenger to Lancaster was $3.50. There was also, in 1796, a Philadelphia and Lancaster stage called "Industry," for there is a newspaper notice that the proprietor, Frederick Doerth, died here on August 4, 1796. On November 18, 1797, the Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Frederick, Georgetown and Baltimore line of stages started from George Weed's tavern, in Philadelphia, and from Christopher Brenner's, in Lancaster. Christopher Brenner kept the "Cross Keys" Hotel, on the south side ot West King street, where the Lancaster Supply House is now located. The combination that ran these stages was John Reilly, David Witmer and George Weed. Notice had been given, on October 28, 1797, that John Reilly ran this line, and that the stages departed from the house of William Ferree, "Sign of General Washington," which was located on East King street, next to the Farmers' Bank, on Monday and Thursday, at five o'clock a. m., and, on the return, proceeded to Philadelphia on the turnpike by a line of stages owned by David Witmer and George Weed. After William Geer and Matthias Slough dissolved their partnership, Geer, in conjunction with Reilly, Witmer and Weed, ran a Lancaster, Harrisburg Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury line of stages. This line also started from the tavern of William Ferree. The David Witmer, who was a member of this firm, was from Paradise, this county, and he was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Landis. Be-

sides numerous other occupations, he was a hotel keeper, who kept a hotel in Paradise at the "Sign of the Stage." About the same time, Daniel Clapsadle and Henry West, the former living at Hanover and the latter at Royster Town, ran the Carlisle, Hanover, Royster Town and Baltimore line of stages. They made connections with the stages to Washington, and also with the line coming from the east. In 1797 William McClellan and Samuel Spangler started the "Lancaster, York and Baltimore Stages," which also left William Ferree's house every Monday morning, at four o'clock, and returned on Friday.

About 1801, Barbara Knatcher informed the public that she had "erected a new and elegant four-horse stage to be drove and conducted by her son, Michael Knatcher, to run from Harrisburg to Lancaster and back again." This stage put up at Mr. Kauffman's tavern in Lancaster. I do not know where this tavern was located. Henry Shepler also announced the "Old Line Mail Stage from Harrisburg to Lancaster," which he asserted had been then carried on for three years. The journey was made three times a week, and the stage left Lancaster for Harrisburg from Mr. Weaver's tavern. This tavern was evidently the one kept by Adam Weaver, from March 23, 1779, to March 13, 1810, and was called the "Black Horse." It was located on North Queen street, about where the store of Reilly Bros. & Raub now is. A story is told concerning Abraham Hostetter, a subsequent proprietor of this place, who was a Pennsylvania German. It is said that a theatrical troupe once came to town and played the "Lady of Lyons." Hostetter went to see the performance, and, being asked the succeeding day how he liked it, answered, "Pretty

good. The lady was there all right, but there were no lions."

In December, 1801, a new line of stages was announced from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg, by Robert Erwin, Amos Slaymaker, Henry Slaymaker and John Tomlinson. Whether or not this line was run before that date I cannot definitely ascertain. It started from Tomlinson's tavern,the"White Horse," on Market street, Philadelphia, and put up at HenrySlaymaker's,on East King street, Lancaster, called "The Pennsylvania Arms." This hotel was on the north side of East King street, between Centre Square and Christian street, immediately west of the old Bursk property, now owned by McCrory, and it is said that General Lafayette stopped there when in Lancaster during the summer of 1825. Their stage was called "The Good Intent," and this line was known as the "Good Intent Line." In 1804, the Postmaster General made a contract with John Tomlinson and Thomas Ferree for the carrying of the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by way of Lancaster, Carlisle and Chambersburg, in four and one-half days, by the "Good Intent Line."

In 1799, Lancaster was made the State Capital. The travel by the stage lines then became enormous. Amos Slaymaker, who then was—or at least afterwards became—a stage proprietor, built a large tavern in Salisburyville, between the forty-eighth and forty-ninth mile stones, and the exchange of horses was made there and twenty minutes was allowed for the passengers to dine. This property is now owned by Mr. Clinton Himes.

On Thursday, June 20, 1809, the following advertisement, which contains a picture of a stage, which was evidently used in those days, appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette:

*PHILADELPHIA & LANCASTER*

## NEW LINE OF STAGES

THE subscribers, under the firm of DAVID BARNUM & Co., respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that they have made all the necessary arrangements to establish a NEW LINE OF STAGES, to commence running the 1st of May next, from LANCASTER TO PHILADELPHIA, through the pleasant and thriving villages of Strausburg & West Chester.

The Stage will start for the first time from the house of Mr. JOHN Hotel, corner of Sixth & Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, the same afternoon; the next day to return to Lancaster, and so run alternately every other day.

The Fare throughout shall be Three Dollars, Fifty cents for each passenger, including 14 lbs. of baggage—150 lbs. baggage to be considered as equal to one passenger. The fare to West Chester One Dollar twenty-five cents.

Good Stages and careful and obliging drivers may be relied on, and every attention paid to the ease, comfort and accommodation of the passengers. The subscribers confidently look to the public to patronize this undertaking, and pledge their best endeavors to merit their patronage.—Way passengers 6 cents a mile.

DAVID BARNUM,
JOSEPH VODGES,
CADW'L EVANS,
WM. BEAUMONTS,
DENNIS WHELEN,
JOSEPH WORTHINGTON,
JACOB HUMPHREY,
MICHAEL RINE,
JOHN BAUSMAN,
JESSE JOHN,
JOHN NAFF.

April 13—¶

In 1823, no less than eleven principal lines of stages ran daily from Philadelphia, on the turnpike, past the Spread Eagle, which was a tavern located a few rods beyond the fourteenth mile stone from Philadelphia. These were known as:

1. The Berwick.
2. Downingtown.
3. Harrisburg Coachee.
4. Harrisburg Stage.
5. Lancaster Accommodation.
6. Lancaster Coachee.
7. Lancaster and Pittsburgh Mail.
8. Mifflin and Lewistown, via Harrisburg.
9. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, via York.
10. Pittsburgh, via Harrisburg.
11. Philadelphia and West Chester.

A coachee was a carriage the body of which was rather larger than the ordinary coach. The fare by stage was usually six cents per mile through, but to Pittsburgh it was $18.50 each way. Meals nd lodging were extra. In 1830, a stage line was run by S. R. Slaymaker & Company from Philadelphia to Chambersburg, and by Reeside Slaymaker & Company, from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh. In 1831 two lines ran daily to Pittsburgh, viz., "The United States Mail" and "The Good Intent Line." They went through in three days.

In the earliest days of the running of the stages, the conditions were evidently not ideal. A traveler who passed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, in 1795, says: "The taverns are very indifferent. If the traveler can procure a few eggs with a little bacon, he ought to rest satisfied; it is twenty to one that a bit of fresh meat is to be had, or any salted meat except pork. Vegetables seem also to be very scarce, and when you do get any, they generally consist of turnips, or

turnip tops boiled by way of greens. The bread is heavy and sour, though they have as fine flour as any in the world; this is owing to their method of making it; they raise it with what they call 'sots,' hops and water boiled together. The traveler on his arrival is shown into a room which is common to every person in the house, and which is generally the one set apart for breakfast, dinner and supper. All the strangers that happen to be in the house sit down to these meals promiscuously, and the family of the house also forms a part of the company. It is seldom that a single bed room can be procured."

Josiah Quincy tells of a trip that he made in 1826. He says: "At three o'clock this morning the light of a candle under the door and a rousing knock told me that it was time to depart, and shortly thereafter I left Philadelphia by the Lancaster Stage, otherwise a vast, illimitable wagon, capable of holding some sixteen passengers, with decent comfort to themselves, and actually encumbered with some dozen more. After riding till eight o'clock, we reached the breakfast house, where we partook of a good meal." From this later experience it appears that better accommodations had come with the years.

However, the glory of the stage lines was soon to depart. In a few years the railroad appeared, and, except for short routes from country towns, the days of prosperity for the stage lines were over. Since the trolley and the automobile have been added to our transportation facilities, they have been practically set aside for all purposes. It is, nevertheless, interesting to recall the old days and ways, in order that we may better understand and appreciate the benefits and comforts which we enjoy in these later times.

# An Interesting Relic

### Discovery of Part of One of Baron Stiegle's Stoves.

The late Mr. John F. Sehner, who resided at No. 120 North Prince street, this city, a number of years ago unearthed a very interesting relic, probably the oldest-known or well-authenticated piece of iron casting made in Lancaster county. It was cast at Elizabeth furnace in 1758. Mr. Sehner had occasion to repair the hearth in an old-fashioned fireplace in one of his houses, No. 106 North Prince, just above Orange (the house is still standing). He was having the hearth relaid with brick, but when the fire was built it was laid with a flat piece of cast iron about two feet and a-half square. This he ordered removed and relaid with brick. After removing the plate where it had lain probably eighty or a hundred years, as the house is one of the oldest in that part of the city, he had it turned over and the underside cleaned off. Under the sand and rust, the accumulation of generations, was revealed a volume of "ancient history."

The lettering that can be distinctly made out is "Stiegle," "Elizabeth," "1758." There are other letters that require studying to decipher, scroll work and ornamentation, some very distinct, others obscured by rust and decay. But the words and figures given above tell the whole story.

The iron plate is believed to be part of the kind of stoves used in those

days in which cord wood was burned, and when wood was cheap and plentiful and houses cold. The history of the plate amounts to this: It was cast at Elizabeth furnace by Baron Henry William Stiegle, in the year 1758. The best authenticated account of Elizabeth furnace is that it passed under the management of Stiegle in 1757, and that he erected a new furnace. The first furnace was built there about 1750.

Elizabeth furnace was operated until 1856. In "Bishop's History of American Manufactures" it is stated that "some of the first stoves cast in this country were made by Mr. Stiegle, relics of which still remain in the old families of Lancaster and Lebanon counties." This same author says they were probably the same as the "Jam stoves," made by Christopher Sower, of Germantown, some of which were cast at or near Lancaster. They were, it is probable, the first stoves cast in America, and are described as similar in construction to the box form of the old ten-plate stove which superseded them, but they were without a pipe or oven. They were set in the side or "jam" of the kitchen fireplace and passed through the wall so as to present the back end in the adjoining room.

Professor Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall College, is authority for the assertion that at least some of Stiegle's stoves bore the inscription:

Baron Stiegle is der mann
Die de ofen machen kann.

The furnace that preceded the one erected by Stiegle, according to the first Coleman owner, Robert Coleman, was a small one erected by a German,

John Huber, prior to 1755, and had inscribed on it the following legend:

Johan Huber, der erste Deuche man
Der das Eisenwerke volfuren kann.

Freely translated the lines mean: "John Huber is the first German who knows how to make iron."

In most histories the Baron's name is spelled Striegle, but on this plate it stands "Stiegle." We have followed the spelling of 1758.

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*This article, with a few later additions since his death, was prepared by the late Samuel M. Sener shortly after the discovery of the plate.

# Minutes of the May Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., May 7, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening. There was a good attendance of members.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Washington papers, four volumes, from the Library of Congress; Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1914, Pt. 1, Report of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, from the Pennsylvania State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Washington Historical Quarterly; Lebanon County Historical Society; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; History of the United Evangelical Church, of Adamstown, Pa., from the author and compiler, Robert J. Gottschall, of New York City; Old unexecuted deed to land in Hempfield township, from Walter C. Zook; Menu of the opening of Hotel Brunswick, from A. K. Hostetter.

The following were elected to membership: William F. Woerner, J. E. McNeal, Miss Emily Heine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Heine and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Vechten, all of this city, and Barr Ferree, of New York City.

The following committee was named to prepare for the annual outing of the society: Miss Martha B.

Clark, A. K. Hostetter and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. They will report at the June meeting.

The paper of the evening was read by Judge Charles I. Landis, who had as his subject "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch," being a very comprehensive history of the old stage lines which were operated between Lancaster and Philadelphia. The paper, which was unusually interesting, brought out quite a discussion.

Mr. A. K. Hostetter read a short paper prepared by the late John F. Sehner on an old Stiegel stove-plate bearing date of 1758.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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MANHEIM TOWNSHIP AND ITS PART IN THE INDIAN HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

A WITHERED TWIG.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1915.

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# Manheim Township and Its Part in the Indian History of the County

This society has often been favored by papers on the way in which various sections of what is now Lancaster county figured in the history of the dusky-skinned inhabitants who knew this section to be their home and happy hunting ground prior to the time when the early settler's axe blazed the way on to these fertile acres. Such papers have primarily treated on the history enacted at and about the Susquehannock Indian town and capital in the Manor of Conestoga and the extinction of the tribe. If I am able to present to you some facts based upon which you might grant that the section now known as Manheim township is second in Indian lore to none other section of what now is Lancaster county, than the Manor of Conestoga, I feel that I have paid none but just dues to her. As the township to-day ranks among the very first of her sister townships of the county in its citizenry, fertility of its soil, standard of its schools, extent of road improvement and exceeded by only one in its value of real estate, it is but fitting to deduct that its earlier inhabitants, owing mostly to its natural position, were no less a component part of the life of the day than are its present day inhabitants.

After the county of Lancaster was erected a meeting of magistrates and inhabitants of the county was held June 9, 1729, to agree upon the names and boundaries of the townships,

which agreements were confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the first Tuesday of following August. The boundary of Manheim township, as agreed upon and not since materially changed, was: Beginning by Peter's Road at a corner of Donegal and Warwick townships, near the head of little Conestoga creek, thence down the said road by Warwick township to Conestoga Creek, thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's Ford, thence westerly by Lancaster township on a direct line to Little Conestoga at the upper side of Peter Bamgarner's land, thence up the said creek, to place of beginning. You will notice the eastern and western boundaries of the township are natural ones and the northern one a recognized route of travel at this early date which, according to Ellis & Evans, has never been changed. I shall treat upon two of these boundaries presently under their respective heads. Is it any wonder then that I say, "owing mostly to natural position," that this section, dotted with myriad springs, gave rise to numerous streams in which originally abounded fish, beaver, etc., and to which banks came, and in virgin forests roamed, deer, bear and buffalo, making it a rich hunting ground, figured much less in the life of the day?

### Peter's Road—Northern Boundary.

Historians agree that most early roads were former Indian trails. This road, the northern line of the township, was named after Peter Bazaillon (spelling varied), who was a French Canadian and licensed as an Indian trader by the Governor. One authorits says in 1710. Mombert, quoting Col. Records, says 1703. He settled

near the Schuylkill, where he established a trading post,but did not remain there long. He then moved to East Caln township, Chester county, where he built a house, his wife, Martha, doing most of this work. While living here his trading post was not at his residence, but among the Paxtang Indians (Ellis & Evans). Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 19, Sec. Series, gives account of his moving to Donegal, since in 1708 he was granted "free liberty to build to himself a house." Despite the fact that Bazaillon was under suspicion at different times with irregularities in the Indian trade, considered a dangerous man against the English, and upon several occasions held under bond guaranteeing his good behavior toward the Government and the Queen's subjects, his road nevertheless formed the northern boundary of Manheim township and division of several others of the county. Moses Combs, a brother of Martha Bazaillon, who had a trading post near Conoy, and died near St. John's Church, East Caln township, Chester county, and is buried by his sister's side, and Jacques LeTort, another French Canadian Indian trader, first located on the Brandywine and later established a trading post at Conoy Indian town, were without much doubt travelers on Peter's road, since Combs seemed to be closely related in business with Peter Bazaillon and LeTort and made frequent trips to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with him being gone sometimes for a space of two years. According to Ellis & Evans, this road was laid out in 1718 and likely was used for at least ten years prior to this time, since Bazaillon started his trade with the Donegal country prior to 1708. It had in 1725 four hotels along

it, none, however having been in Manheim township, and were later closed. To-day there is no road coinciding with this line, but a road at points crossing and nearly paralleling with the line is in use for quite a portion of the northern line of the township.

About three weeks ago a friend of mine told me that when he was a boy his father owned a farm along the Cocalico creek, a short distance north of its confluence with the Conestoga, and was pointed out, by his father, the place when Bazaillon forded the creek. The ford must have been at the confluence named, since confluences of streams were radiating points of trails and the line as given for the township is about one perch below the confluence.

### Conestoga Creek, Since Christened River, The Eastern Boundary.

On a map showing the location of the earliest highways from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, published by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., the old Susquehanna and Schuylkill Indian path crosses the eastern side of the township bordering the Conestoga Creek, across country for several miles to the French creek and on to the Schuylkill. That this route was used by the Indians is clearly established by William Penn's writing in 1690 when he says: "Three years ago (1687) a road was definitely cut and laid out between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna country, which, is the course the Indians on the Susquehanna took when trading in Philadelphia," stating they had a way by water going up a branch of the Susquehanna, thence down a branch which flows into the Schuylkill thirty miles from Philadelphia. (Hazard's

Reg., P. 400.) Penn also says this was the common course of the Indians with their skins and furs into our parts and to the Province and East and West Jersey from the western parts of the continent, where they bring them.

It has not been definitely established whether this road as Mr. Eshleman maps it was through the township or on the eastern side of the creek. Several reasons tend to show the former. Nevertheless, if one could have witnessed the travel on it he would have seen pass before him at different times the following:

Indians in trading from, at least, the time of the earliest outlet of such trade to about 1714, when the first road opened to the Susquehanna. Van Swearing says, in 1654, speaking of the Swedes on the Schuylkill, "Thousands of beavers can be had around the Schulykill brought down by the Minquas."

The Indians who came to Penn's treaty, as Rupp on page 24 says, "news of Penn's confirmed promise to the Indians spread even to the Minquas."

William Penn upon his visit to the Susquehanna Indians in 1683 or '84 (Pa. Archives, Vol. 19., Sev. Series, Page 13) also (Vol. 1, Haz. Reg., Page 400), also again when he returned home from his visit to the Susquehannocks, in 1701 (Penn & Logan Cor.), when, as tradition says, he was lost in the woods.

Susquehannocks, Conestogas and other neighboring Indians who made the trip to Philadelphia in 1701 to give Penn goodbye on his departure to England. (Col. Rec.)

Governor James Logan upon his visit to Conestogas in October, 1705.

Conestogas, Shawanese and Gan-

awese who made a trip to the Philadelphia council of June 6, 1706, to confer on public business.

Governor Evans paid a visit to the Conestogas in the fall of 1706 and again in 1707.

Chas Gookin, Lieutenant Governor, visited the Conestogas June 18, 1711, to treat with them on matters reported by Peter Bazaillon.

These are a few of the most prominent personages who traveled this route across the township about the year 1700 and shortly thereafter.

The earliest road across the township of which I find any record in the Lancaster and Reading road, which to-day deviates but little from the original road from Hickorytown (Lancaster) to the Tunker settlement on the Cocalico (called by the German "Schlangenhoehle," in English "snake dens"), now known as the Ephrata Cloister, which settlement was begun in 1725 or'26, and, on to Reading. This road likely followed in part the path to the Nanticoke Indian town of "Lehoy," situated a short distance north of Oregon on lands lately owned by Levi S. Reist in which section scattered families of the tribe were as late as 1758. Oregon, the oldest settlement along this road, was settled in 1717 by Jacob Baer. It was near this road that the last lone Indian of the township lived and died, of whom I shall later speak, and by which road the Governor and Commissioners and some other gentlemen made a trip to the "Tunker Settlement about twelve miles hence," after the great Indian treaty at Lancaster in 1744. During the excitement rampant on the frontiers owing to Indian incursions the inhabitants of Berks county sought shelter and some of them fled to Lan-

caster by this way in 1755. (Pa. Gazette, 10-30, 1755.)

Hon. James Veech, in speaking of the old stage coach and pike, said: "It is a monument of a past age, but, like all other monuments, it is interesting as well as venerable. It carried thousands of population and millons of wealth into the west, and, more than any other material structure in the land, served to harmonize and strengthen, if not to save, the union." How much the less is this true of the Indian trails and early roads?

As to the Indians who lived and roamed over this section, I know of no better reference than a paper found in the first volume of the proceedings of this society read by F. R. Diffenderffer, in which he says that the Nanticokes, Conoys, Conestogas and Shawnese roamed over the county. The two first named, both having towns close to the borders of the township, were the ones who mostly roamed this township, and the villages of the northern section of the township were likely of these tribes, the southern likely being Conestogas.

**Settlers Among the Indians.**

The earliest settlers of note in the township during the Indian occupation were:

John Henry Neff, of whom I shall speak later.

Hans Adam Shreiner, who came into this section in 1729.

Martin Weybrecht, before 1739.

Benj. Webb, before 1739.

Frederick Eiselberger, about 1739.

Christian Lang (Long), prior to 1739.

John Huber was in the township in 1740.

Andrew Billmyer, of whom I shall speak later.

According to Ellis & Evans, the name of John Henry Neff appeared on the first assessment list of Conestogoe township, made in 1718. It appears from this that Neff was on the Conestoga in what was later Manheim township at this time. Rupp, page 122, says: "Among others who had transported themselves and estates into the Province of Pennsylvania, between the years 1700 and 1718, and have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably, and have paid due regard and obedience to the laws and government of the province and were accordingly naturalized, was John Henry Neff. He was known as the 'Old Doctor' and undoubtedly the first regularly bred physician in Lancaster county. Who has not heard of Dr. Hans Heinrich Neff? So well was Dr. Neff known that when the boundaries of the township were fixed, on June 9, 1729, one of the lines of Manheim township is thus defined, thence down the said creek to the Old Doctor's Ford." It affords me pleasure to be able to quote that this settler was of those regarding whom Governor Gordon, January 13, 1729, said, "They have hitherto behaved themselves well and have generally so good a character for honesty and industry as deserves the esteem of this government and a mark of regard for them."

Andrew Billmyer was granted a patent of land along the Lancaster and Reading road, at what now is Landis Valley. The date I have been unable to determine, but it must have been directly after 1730, since he took land adjoining Hans Adam Shreiner, who took up land in 1729. This land was deeded to Leonard Billmyer, who deeded it to a Mr. Landis, and in

which name it is now held. There are four springs on this land in succession. The lower spring is known as Indian spring. It was here that the last Indian of the township had his wigwam, lived and died. He went around among the settlers of the community for food and occasionally performed small favors in return therefor. The year of his death and burial place I have been unable to determine definitely. He is supposed to be buried in the Billmyer family graveyard.

Another resident of the township for the greater part of his life was Peter Maurer, born June 13, 1757. He was a witness to the Indian outrage in the old jail. As a boy he ran down to the old jail and saw the horrid sight. He was married in 1780 at the First Reformed Church, Lancaster, his wife being Eliz. Graffort. Ten years later he bought a tract of land in Manheim township, where the Lititz and Oregon pikes fork. In 1799 he was granted a license to sell liquor by the small. He called his place Green Tree. Rupp says, "I visited him at his house near Lancaster. He is in his eighty-seventh year and enjoys remarkable health and informed me that he saw the bodies of the Indians buried in one hole at the place where the bodies in 1833 were dug up, at the corner of Chestnut and Duke streets." What an analogy with the account which the "Stroller" had in The New Era a few days ago concerning the digging up of bones in the old jail yard. Mr. Maurer died in 1843. I had the pleasure of seeing the following heirlooms; sword, knapsack, powder horn and spurs, all used by him in the Revolutionary War; lamp, chairs, hotel sign and also saw a table

used in his hotel under which Indians, in the employ of a neighboring farmer, at a later date, sat while at the hotel for rum.

As to the residents who figured in the Indian history, I will make but one more reference. There are today quite a number of the prominent residents of the township, one of whose ancestral family, namely, Jacob Reist, fought in the French and Indian War and was killed on Braddock's field, July 9, 1755. Although Mr. Jacob Reist was not a resident of the township he lived close to the borders thereof, and a brother of his was the progenitor of the resident above mentioned, having himself settled in the township at an early date.

To the excitement caused by the Indian atrocities and incursions from 1754 to 1765, the reapers in the fields taking their guns and ammunition with them in the harvest of 1763, this section was, in common with the rest of the country, subject.

### Indian Relics.

The abundance of relics found gives mute evidence that this section was thickly settled with Indians, as several residents possess excellent collections. Villages were located at different places, principally at the Landis farm, Landis Valley; Hess, Nestleroth and Zobler farms, near Fruitville, and the Buckwalter farm, at the northern end of the township, as there are strong springs on each of the farms named, and relics by the hundreds have been found around the springs on them. They consist of axes, celts, pestals, hammer stones, spears, ceremonials (both finished and unfinished), arrow points and some few pipes. About the only relics of

which there seems to be a scarcity are beads and pottery. A jasper spear six inches in length was found some few years ago. A soapstone pipe, with a face carved on the bowl and hole in which to stick the stem, found about one-half mile east of Neffsville some few years ago, was among the Zahm collection, which, if I am properly informed, is now at the Franklin and Marshall Museum. There is scarcely a section of the township in which relics in larger or smaller quantities have not been found, showing they roamed and hunted over the entire section. The writer has frequently had the pleasure of finding a half-dozen relics in the short space of an hour.

Their day has passed, but each find recalls to my mind the marvelous development of their art of workmanship in stone and is the only lasting evidence of their primitive needs.

# A WITHERED TWIG

## Dark Lantern Glimpses Into the Operation of Known Nothingism in Lancaster Sixty Years Ago.

The following article was prepared by the late W. U. Hensel, Esq., and read before the Society on February 5, 1915:

In these hysterical days, when emotionalism seems to be threatening, if not overturning, so many historical, political, social and religious establishments, there is comfort in the philosophical retrospect that it has been so, more or less, in nearly every period of our country's history. The time is ever "out of joint"; and there has been always many a one who cursed the spite that was was "born to set it right."

In politics, for example, between the demagogism of blind leaders and the shallow and fickle enthusiasm of blinder followers, some of us are apt to think Humbug and Delusion never before had such sway of misrule. But, within the easy memory of men still living, our local, State and National politics experienced convulsions such as are scarcely possible to-day. Among these phenomena two notable illustrations were the Anti-Masonic crusade and the Know Nothing movement. Both were national, but each had emphatic significance in our own commuity, and drew into it many citizens and voters who lived to regret their association and to be keenly sensitive to its reproach upon their good judgment.

More than sixty years have now elapsed since the rise and collapse of the Know Nothing movement, and few of its survivors will read or can be

affected by a brief tale of one "twig" of the order in Lancaster. Their descendants can afford to regard their attitude from an almost jocular point of view.

Chance opened to me the other day the locked and dust-covered minutes of "Lodge 42," of the Know Nothing or Native American Society of the old North East ward of Lancaster city, as it was organized and operated in 1854. The late Joshua W. Jack was a conspicuous figure; and many of the leading members were from the rural districts. With ostrich-like fatuity, many of the members subscribed their names and had their participation recorded in a simple cipher, which reversed the true spelling of them—a simple device that would have required no Poe, nor Sherlock Holmes, nor Burns' Detective Agency to fathom at first glance.

Another and almost as simple a device was the substitution of figures for letters, so that "R. A. Evans" was represented by "17-177 9.6.11.22.23"; and when Charles L. Frick acted as secretary pro tem. he signed the minutes "Sahc. L. Kcirf."

The movement as developed here in 1854 seems to have been especially strong in the rural districts, and many residents of the county outside of Lancaster city are carried on the rolls of membership. "Native American," as its friends called it—or "Know Nothingism," as it was derisively styled by its opponents—had its origin, it will be remembered, in the large cities, where a sudden congestion of foreign population was noted as startling to the native element. Socialism was becaming rampant; the State militia were largely alien born; newspapers in foreign tongues began to appear; Catholic bishops were emboldened to

preach the "Decline of Protestantism," and Protestant prelates retorted with abuse of Jesuitical methods. Converted monks and escaped nuns fired the masses from street corners, while Bendi, Nuncio of the Pope, preached defiance to the law of American States. Pierce, candidate for President, was assailed for favoring religious tests of citizenship, though four years earlier General Taylor, elected in 1848, was marked as a Native American. By 1854-5 the Whig party so far crumbled that the strongest opposition to the Democracy was the American party, with the slogan, "Americans must rule America." Its championship of Filmore divided the opposition and effectively aided Buchanan's election.

Meantime the North East Ward Native American "twig"—as our Lancaster lodge was called—was blossoming and fruitful. The Hensels fell over each other to get in; John Wise, the aeronaut, was a star member; and on the rolls were borne such honorable names as Albright, Zahm, Foltz, Farier, Absalom (father-in-law of E. T. Fraim), J. Franklin Reigert, biographer of Robert Fulton; the Nixdorfs, Stormfeltzs, Rotes and McCullys, Elias Barr and A. N. Breneman, Solomon Sprecher, J. T. Springer, Theophilus Fehn, William Kirkpatrick, George B. Markley, David Killinger, Garret Evarts, Abraham W. Russell, J. M. W. Geist, Emanuel C. Reigart, James Black, William R. Wilson, Emlen Franklin and Samuel H. Price. Benjamin and Edward Champneys were admitted; Robert A. Evans saw that Thomas E. Franklin was duly "black balled," and afterwards elected.

One of the persistent seekers for admission was my father-in-law, the late Andrew C. Flinn, founder of the house of Flinn & Breneman. Twice

he was rejected; and, finally, admitted by transfer from a "twig" in Wilmington, Del., his former home, where he seems to have gone expressly to join the order. Finally he was expelled for failing to support some of the political candidates approved by the Lancaster Lodge.

Just what "bad eminence" he occupied does not appear of record—though the Know Nothing records were most distinguished for what they did not record. It seems that his father-in-law, the late Hon. Christian Kieffer, who had been already Mayor of Lancaster, 1852–54, was irregularly elected a member of the "twig." An investigation disclosed the fact that (Captain) William G. Kendrick, who aforetime lived on Walnut street, near Duke, and was a close friend and business associate of Mr. Flinn, had privately instructed ex-Mayor Kieffer "in the secrets and workings of our order at Colonel William S. Amweg's office. This was the justification for Mr. Kieffer's rejection, for the pronouncement of his election as "illegal and a fraud," and for "Cap." Kendrick's expulsion. In 1855 Kieffer was succeeded by Albright, who was elected Mayor by the Know Nothings.

On August 24, 1854, a vote was taken here for the local choice of State candidates. James Pollock, for Governor, and Henry L. Mott, for Canal Commissioner were the favorite candidates and had the local support. Pollock, be it remembered, became Governor of Pennsylvania, by election as an American, just before the movement flickered and the great Republican organization moved into the leadership of political thought and power.

Edmund R. Kline, long time the fa-

cile editor of the "Examiner," was a member of the order, under suspicion of disloyalty to its candidates. A series of newspaper articles, signed "Q in a Corner," was ascribed to him: they were as keen and vitriolic as the "Junius" letters, and he was identified sufficiently to justify his ouster.

Zuriel Swope looms into view late in 1854, as one of the most active members of the local "twig." About this time a census of the Lancaster city membership shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Council 22 | 153 |
| Council 34 | 380 |
| Council 264 | 127 |
| N. E. Council | 226 |

In the southwestern part of the city the order was weakest; but the Shiffler Hose Company was a memorial to the "heroes" of native Americanism in the Philadelphia riots of 1844, and "to h——l with the Pope" was then shouted where it is now whispered.

John J. Cochran joined the association as late as 1855; by which time the usual dissensions that prevail in political offshoots began to disturb the society. A bombshell was thrown into its councils when George B. Markley accused Joshua W. Mack of complicity in the illegal Kieffer election, but he was acquitted. Then came the expulsion of Emanuel Reigart, Jr., and Adam Dellet, and drastic punishment of all offenders against the lodge's strict rules. F. S. Carpenter fell under the ban as an accomplice of "Q in a corner;" "Strick" Evarts was put out for voting the wrong way, supporting "the Kieffer ticket."

Robert A. Evans and Joshua W. Jack were rival candidates within the lodge for Select Council; while William Hensel beat A. W. Russel for

common; Samuel H. Price distanced Francis Shroder, and John L. Sampson had more votes than Elisha Geiger. Prosecutions of members for voting wrong and counter-defiances became more frequent; withdrawals from membership rapidly increased in number.

Some idea of the proscriptive character of the order may be obtained from this minute on the Evarts case:

"Brother Strickler R. Evarts admitted to your committee that he voted the whole Kieffer ticket from beginning to end, that he done all for that ticket he could, that he would do so again, and that he wont, and would not be bound to support any set of men for any office under such circumstances.

"Your committee, therefore, consider the charge fully sustained against said Strickler R. Everts, and think that he ought to be expelled.

"Your committee offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the said Strickler R. Everts be, and, is hereby, expelled for having violated his obligation, in voting and working against the American ticket on the day of the last city election."

That the head of the snake was scotched appeared when such a resolution as this, offered by Brother Zuriel Swope, was voted down:

"Resolved that a committee be appointed, to ascertain if any brother belonging to this Council has violated his obligation, by voting for persons, not members of this order, when members in good standing were in nomination for office."

But that the tail wriggled was manifest from the following minute:

"Brother John Sherts, preferred the following charge against Brother

John Wise. I hereby charge Brother John Wise, with having violated his obligation, in voting for candidates for city offices (as a member of the Select Council) for men who are not members of our order, but violently opposed to the principles of the order. On motion a committee of five were appointed to investigate the charge and report to council. The chair appointed Brothers Wm. Frick, Leonard Snyder, Jacob R. Smeltz, Samuel Tucker and George Kleiss, said committee."

The upshot of it all was that Wise admitted he had voted for James Carpenter for City Surveyor, and nominated Dr. Henry Carpenter for President of Select Council; he was allowed to withdraw from membership.

The local council went on record as unanimously opposed to an "open organization" of the American party, thereby attesting confidence in the political tradition in the efficiency of mystery and secrecy as elements of party power.

* * *

The minutes I have been reviewing come to a sudden and unexplained termination on September 9, 1855. That was, of course, not the end of Know Nothingism in Lancaster. In modified form it manifested itself in a local club which supported Bell and Everett as the Presidential ticket of 1860, and had its headquarters on the south side of East King street, this side of the Farmers' Trust Company, over the Slaymaker-Reigart liquor store, whose management long and bravely stuck to Native Americanism. Unlike them, many prominent people of Lancaster county who belonged to the Know Nothings, not only during their membership, but after the vogue of it —stoutly denied it, and continued to do so until the end of their lives, or,

at least, until all political aspirations were burned out. It certainly was not an asset after 1860.

The local membership roll, before me as I write, bears the names of many whose denials would make St. Peter's cock hoarse with vain repetition of his vociferous performances. I shall not draw the veil of disclosure. To me the movement was a comedy rather than a tragedy. But so much of politics is comedy that I recommend all young people to try it for a while—and then settle down to the serious aspect of statesmanship.

# MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., June 4, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the usual place.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 46; In Affectionate Memory of Major-General William Wells, from the family.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Pennsylvania Magazine; Linden Hall Echo (2 numbers); William Uhler Hensel, An Appreciation, by Barr Ferre, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special donations—Badge of McKinley and Hobart, from G. H. Rothermel; photograph taken in first square of North Queen street, southeast corner, about 1853, showing a team of six horses with bells, from Mrs. J. Harry Rathfon; stove-plate made in 1755, by John Jacob Huber, at Elizabeth furnace, shortly before it was purchased by Steigel, from John H. Bausman, of Kissel Hill.

The following were proposed for membership: Jacob B. Missemer, Lancaster, Pa.; Harry Landis Stehman, Rohrerstown; Carl W. Drepperd, No. 504 South Shippen street, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. Mercy Fridy Miller, No. 48

West End avenue, Lancaster, Pa.; Walter A. Miller, No. 48 West End avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

The committee to arrange for the annual outing of the society reported that a visit would be made to the home of Miss Blanche Nevin, at Windsor Forges, Churchtown, on June 26. Miss Nevin extended a cordial invitation to the society and with friends to spend the day with her.

The paper of the evening was read by C. H. Martin, on "Manheim Township and Its Part in the Indian History of the county." The author devoted much time to research and study of his subject and the result was a very valuable addition to the Indian lore of Lancaster county.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT AND HIS WORTHY GRANDSON.

REPORT OF ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

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A Revolutionary Patriot and His Worthy Grandson. - 189
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# A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT AND HIS WORTHY GRANDSON.

IF any apology be necessary for the raison d'etre of this sketch let its justification be a natural desire on the part of the writer to preserve in comprehensive form a few facts in the lives of two ancestors; one, a Revolutionary patriot and public official, the other, a respected citizen and servant of the people.

The first authentic information we have of John Miller is found on a tombstone in the graveyard of Trinity Lutheran Church of Lancaster, the inscription thereon being as follows:

Ruhen die Geborne,
von
Johannes Mueller,
Gebuden 16 Sept., 1739,
Verschlicht in jahr Nov., 1764.
um
Margaret Ganter,
gesterben, 12 Aug., 1810.

The date of John Miller's coming to Lancaster is not known, but it was probably before or about the year 1764, for in the marriage records of Trinity Lutheran Church under date of November 6, 1764, we find this record: John Miller, a gunmaker of Tulpehockin, and Margaret Ganter, daughter of John Peter Ganter and his wife, Susanna Reigart.

The said Susanna Reigart was a daughter of Ulrich Reigart the founder of the Fountain Inn Hotel,* and

*The Fountain Inn, on South Queen street, was established by Ulrich

a sister of Adam Reigart, Sr., who was proprietor of the Grape Hotel on North Queen street (the headquarters of the Whigs during the Revolution), and who acted as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment under Colonel George Ross during the Revolutionary War.

For some years John Miller carried on the business of gun making in Lancaster, at least until the year 1776, in proof of which we find an entry in the account book of Captain John Hubley, who was Commissioner of Purchase in that year. The entry is as follows: Paid John Miller, Jan. 27, 1776, for work done for riflemen, 8s. 1d. (Papers and proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. 6, No. 1, page 15.)

In the following year, 1777, we find him serving as a member of the Committee of Safety and Protection in Lancaster, with Jasper Yeates, Michael Musser, George Moore, Adam Reigart, William Bowman and William Atlee, Chairman, the meeting being held at the house of Mr. Baker, June 28, 1777. (Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. V, No. 1, page 21.)

He next served as Commissioner of Purchase of the Continental Army, for the County of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, under appointment of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, March 14, 1781. (Colonial Records, Vol. XII, page 660.) An old account book kept by him at this time

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Reigart, in 1758, and remained in the Reigart family until 1811. While the Lancaster County Court House was building, Court was held in the Fountain Inn, from 1781 to 1784. The Supreme Court of the State sat at the Inn in 1785. In 1800 a large room in it was occupied by Lodge 43, F. and A. M., as a meeting place, while their hall was being constructed over the city market by Gottlieb Sener, carpenter and joiner. (The Lancaster Intelligencer Centennial Number.)

is now in possession of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and the numerous entries are signed, mostly in German, by many well-known men of Lancaster Borough who furnished John Miller with provisions for the men and the horses of the army. This book was found in the house of a descendant, on the site of which John Miller once lived—the old Zimmerman-Russel house on the east side of North Queen street, between Chestnut and Orange streets, and which was in possession of his descendants for more than one hundred years. (S. M. Sener's "Revolutionary Days" in Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 1, page 22.)

At the close of the Revolutionary War John Miller became the proprietor and "Mine Host" of the General Wayne Hotel on the west side of North Queen street, between King and Orange streets. This hostelry was evidently named for the then popular hero, "Mad Anthony" Wayne of the Revolution. How long he dispensed hospitality is not known, but in 1785 he became a public officer and served in an official capacity for a period of a quarter of a century.

He was High Sheriff of Lancaster County in the years 1785, 1786, and 1787. (Mombert's History of Lancaster County, page 440.)

He was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from Lancaster county in 1789. (Rupp's History of Lancaster County, page 435.)

In the years 1794 and 1795 he served as a member of the State Senate which held its sessions in Philadelphia, then the Capital of Pennsylvania. (Harris' History of Lancaster County, page 395, corrected on page 639.) Nathaniel Ellmaker was a member of the

Senate at the same time, and recently there came under the notice of the writer, Mr. Ellmaker's printed copy of the proceedings of the Senate, which showed that in almost every instance in which a vote was taken the two members from Lancaster County voted alike.

A few years later, in 1799, he served in the capacity of Chief Burgess of Lancaster borough, and in 1805 he was again made burgess. (History of Lodge 43, F. and A. M., by Geo. R. Welchans, M. D.).

In common with the prominent men of his day, our subject was actively interested in a local fire company. The one to which he gave his attention was the "Sun," long time the rival of the "Union." In the "History of the Union Fire Company" by Alfred Sanderson we find this record: 27th of December, 1788, at a meeting of the Union Fire Company, John Miller and Christian App, members of the Sun Fire Company, attended as a deputation from their company respecting the mode to be pursued in procuring another engine for the use of the borough. In confirmation of the purchase of this engine, there is a record in the Auditor's report of £120 paid to John Miller and others, and of £4 10s, to Henry Pinkerton for hauling the machine from Philadelphia.

In accordance with an act of the State Legislature, March 9, 1797, authorizing public lotteries, a number of our enterprising burghers met and appointed a board of commissioners to raise by lottery a sum not to exceed $20,000 for the paving of the streets of the borough of Lancaster. The following committee, composed of John Hubley, Adam Reigart, Jr., John Miller, Abraham Witmer, Edward Hand, Philip Diffenderffer, Paul Zantzinger, Matthias Slough, Jacob Krug,

George Musser, John Huber, James Crawford and Jacob Graeff, was appointed, and at a meeting held at the house of Peter Diller on January 26, 1802, John Miller and Abraham Witmer, builder of Witmer's Bridge, were appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency, Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania, for his approbation. The scheme was approved, the Governor's signature obtained,and the paving accomplished. (F. R. Diffenderffer on "The Paving of East King street by Lottery," in papers and proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol IV, No. 1, page 12).

That John Miller was socially inclined is shown by the fact that he was made a Mason in Lodge 43, F. and A. M., September 29, 1794. He was elected Junior Warden in 1796, and in June, 1797, was elected Worshipful Master. He withdrew from the lodge March 24, 1798. (History of Lodge 43, F. and A. M.), He died in his seventy-first year, survived by his wife, two sons, and four daughters. In his will, made on March 17, 1809, one year before his death, he refers to himself as John Miller, Gunsmith, but whether he was then actively engaged in the manufacture of guns is not known. His estate, which was of considerable extent, was given to his wife and children. He was the owner of four slaves,two of which, "a Negroe wench Phillis and Negroe Boy Richard," were given to his wife, and two others, "a Negroe Boy Michael and Negroe Girl Jul," were to be disposed of as his executors thought proper. The following extract was taken from the Lancaster Journal of Saturday, August 18, 1810: Died in this Borough on Sunday last, aged 71 years, John Miller, Esq. His worth was

acknowledged by all who knew him, and his fellow citizens have given testimony of their friendship by repeatedly electing him Sheriff of the county, and one of its representatives of the Legislature.

In the Moravian Cemetery, on Prince street, the following inscription on a large, flat, white stone attests the burial place of his wife:

Margaret Miller, born Ganter.
Born Feb. 8, 1743.
Died March 1, 1819.
Aged 76 years, 21 days.

The children of John and Margaret Ganter Miller were as follows: I. Susanna, who married on August 30, 1786, Philip Eberman, son of John Eberman; II. Anna Maria, born Noverber 4, 1767, and died May 24, 1845; III. Elizabeth, born December 15, 1769, and who, on March 7, 1799, married first, Michael Weidler, born May 20, 1771, died December 31, 1807, and secondly, John Hambright, whom she married January 4, 1810; IV. John, born January 5, 1772; V. George, born July 20, 1780; VI. Catharine, born May, 1783, and died March 22, 1817. In October, 1801, she married Henry Hibschman (born October 11, 1774, died May 24, 1859), a son of Major Wendell Hibschman of the Revolutionary War.

Anna Maria, the second daughter of John Miller, married on August 10, 1786, Philip Schaeffer, son of Balthazar Schaeffer (born June, 1716,died December 19, 1781) and Margaret, his wife (born October, 1726, died July 19, 1798.)

Philip Schaeffer was born in Lancaster, October 20, 1766. He was a merchant and manufacturer as may be seen by the following advertisements in the Intelligencer Centennial Number of 1794 to 1894:

June 3, 1795, Philip Schaeffer, at the sign of the Mill-Saw, in Queen Street, North of the Court House, has for sale (next door to where Sheriff Miller used to live) a general assortment of Iron mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Brass-wares, Painters-Colours, and Window Glass of all sizes. N. B. Said Schaeffer carries on his Nail Manufactory as usual.

June 24, 1797, Schaeffer and Badecker inform their friends and the public that they have erected a Chocolate Manufactory at the house of Philip Schaeffer (Iron monger) in Queen street, where they carry on the said business in a regular and extensive manner. They flatter themselves that the quality of their Chocolate will not be exceeded by any in the United States, and they offer the same at wholesale and retail.

Whether these alluring advertisements failed to catch the trade of the friends and public or whether a larger city offered greater inducements in the way of business is not known, but a few years later, in 1799, Mr. Schaeffer removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he died of yellow fever on September 18, 1800. According to the records of the First Reformed Church of Lancaster, which church the family attended, a memorial service was held for him in that church in October of the same year. The widow and her family of two sons and three daughters returned to Lancaster, and the second son, Emanuel, then a lad of seven years, became a member of the household of his grandfather, John Miller. The elder son, John, after some years moved to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Of the daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret Barbara married, respectively, Adam and Michael Keller, sons of Adam Keller, an ensign in the Revolutionary War. The other daughter, Anna Maria, married John Zimmerman, afterwards Mayor of Lancaster.

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EMANUEL SCHAEFFER, the youngest son of Philip Schaeffer and Anna Maria Miller Schaeffer,

was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1793. He received a common school education and at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to learn saddlery, trunk and harness making. After his apprenticeship he worked at his trade as journeyman until he had accumulated about $100, when he commenced busines on his own account in this city. Untiring efforts and strict attention to business brought him the success which he well merited. His manufactory, a three-story brick building, was at one time in the northeast angle of Centre Square, on which site the Western Union Telegraph Office is now located, and which for many years belonged to his grandfather, John Miller. Previous to that the factory was on East Orange street where the Brinkman Hall now stands, and adjoined his own home, all the property from Christian street to North Queen street, and two buildings around the corner on North Queen street belonging to him, as did also the three buildings on the opposite side of Orange street beginning at Christian street.**

In addition to his own business Mr. Schaeffer found time to serve the city. For thirteen years he was President of City Councils and held that office during the mayoralty of John Matthiot in 1832 when the successful effort was made to have the Pennsylvania Railroad pass through our city. (W. U. Hensel in Papers and Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Vol. XI, No. 3, page 102.)

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**The building at the corner of North Queen and Orange streets was at one time rented from Mr. Schaeffer and occupied by Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the dentist, who afterwards became famous in Paris as court dentist, and who was of assistance to the Empress Eugenie in her flight from Paris during the Franco-Prussian War.

He was a Director of the School Board of Lancaster under the Lancasterian system of 1822, which followed the "Pauper School" system of 1809, and immediately preceded the public school system of 1838. (Intelligencer Centennial number.)

He served as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county for nine years, from September 8, 1842, to the first Monday in December, 1851. His first appointment was made by Governor David R. Porter for five years, at the expiration of which term he was reappointed by Governor Francis R. Shunk on January 25, 1848, and he continued to hold the office until the amended Constitution took effect, by which it was made elective by the people. (Mombert's History of Lancaster County, page 429).

According to an old pamphlet of 1835 he was a trustee of the Lancaster Savings Institution, with Dr. John L. Atlee, John F. Long, Jacob Demuth, John Brown and David Longenecker as his associates. At this time Judge Samuel Dale was President and Christopher Hager, secretary and treasurer. In 1841 he was elected president of the institution, which position he held for many years. When the cashier of the bank misappropriated thousands of dollars of the bank's funds Mr. Schaeffer and the late Thomas Ellmaker, one of the bank's directors (according to a statement made by the latter to the writer) contributed each the sum of $6,000 from his own private fortune to replace in part the stolen funds. This was before the day of bank examiners, and when the security of the bank was, in a great measure, dependent on the honesty of its clerks.

According to the official returns of the election in Lancaster county Oc-

tober 10, 1848, published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald, Judge Schaeffer was an unsuccessful candidate on the Democratic (Locofoco) ticket for Congress against Thaddeus Stevens. He, however, defeated Mr. Stevens in this city by a vote of 963 to 862, but was beaten in the county, which was then, as now, largely Republican.

He was elected a trustee of the Lancaster Cemetery Association February 3, 1853, and President of the board of trustees on February 7, 1856. He remained a member of the board until his death, a period of eleven years. His death is recorded in the minutes of the December meeting of 1864.

Like his grandfather, John Miller, he was a Mason, being a member of Lodge 43, F. and A. M. He was an ardent supporter of the temperance cause, a man of the strictest honor and integrity, and his whole life was marked by a close adherence to religious duties. He died November 13, 1864, while attending a church conference at Newburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

Mr. Schaeffer was married three times. His first wife was Mary Metzger, a daughter of Philip and Margaret Brunner Metzger. She was born on February 13, 1794, and died February 1, 1826. She left one son, Edwin Miller Schaeffer. The second wife was Elizabeth Metzger, a sister of his first wife. She was born September 13, 1803, and died November 6, 1858. The children of this marriage were as follows: Mary Elizabeth, who married John Herr; Margaret Louisa, who married Dr. John Levergood; Emanuel Washington, who died unmarried; Emeline Rebecca, who married Henry Brady McNeal.

The third wife of Judge Schaeffer,

whom he married late in life, was a widow, Mrs. Eliza Winebrenner, who died in Wichita, Kan., March, 1890.

It is to be hoped that the writing of this article may induce other members of the Historical Society to record in the pages of its journal the deeds of their Revolutionary ancestors, for, according to Macaulay, people who will take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors, will never accomplish anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants.

# REPORT OF ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.

Two hundred members and friends of the Lancaster County Historical Society attended the outing of the organization on June 26. This is always a delightful annual event for the local historians; but this year the occasion was fraught with unusual significance in that it was held at Windsor Forges, near Churchtown—celebrated for both its past and its present, in that it was years ago the seat of the famous ironmasters of that section and is to-day the beautiful country home of Miss Blanche Nevin, the prominent sculptress, and descendant of theirs, and who is also a member of the society she entertained.

### A Charming Hostess.

Miss Nevin proved a charming hostess and made her guests feel at their ease by her gracious manner and the hospitality which seemed to permeate her home. All through the morning hours the visitors arrived. Many traveled by trolley from Lancaster to Blue Ball, and were there met by auto trucks cushioned comfortably for passengers. Others came by automobile the entire distance from their homes, so that by afternoon more than a score of touring cars were parked about the premises.

### The Receiving Party.

Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb, who will entertain the Historical Society at her

home next year; Mrs. L. Heber Smith and Miss Mary G. Smith, of Joanna Furnace, in Chester county, and Mr. and Mrs. William Potts, of Valley Forge, with Mrs. Rutter, of Pine Forge, and Mrs. Brooks, of Birdsboro, all descendants of early iron masters of Pennsylvania, assisted Miss Nevin to receive.

### Other Guests From Distance.

Other guests from a distance were: Mrs. George W. Longoker, of Pottstown; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wynkoop, of Manasquan, N. J.; Marion G. Bartol, of Springton Manor Farm; Merta H. Potts, of Wyebrooke, Pa.; Mrs. Francis L. Potts, of Bryn Mawr; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Burkholder, of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Shoemaker, of McElliottan, Pa.; William Woolver, of Philadelphia; P. F. Masterson, of West Chester; Eli M. Peazzoni, of Wyebrooke, Pa.; Alfred E. Brunner, of Middletown, Conn.; W. B. Franklin and Ellen J. Franklin, of Ardmore, Pa.; Elizabeth J. Sellers, of Philadelphia; Betty S. Harrison, of Norristown, and C. Margaret Skottowe and Emily Evelyn Skottowe, both of "The Highlands," Narvon, Pa.

### A Basket Picnic.

It was a basket picnic and in true picnic fashion the guests partook of lunch 'neath the whispering boughs of the great walnuts and maples which screen the rambling, picturesque, brick and stucco structure, long and narrow, with dormer windows and tiny panes.

Wonderful indeed are both exterior and interior of that Colonial country mansion. It is doubtful if there is another,excepting only Mount Vernon. to compare with it. There a part of it has stood nearly a century and three-

quarters, and the balance since near-Revolutionary times.

### The Old Mansion.

Set in the midst of a spacious lawn facing north, toward charming, old, historic Churchtown, on its high ridge, appears the homestead from the entrance drive. From a wide and deep colonial doorway leads a path flanked on either side by a rearing granite lion supporting an emblazoned shield, the handiwork of the artist owner. Along the older part of the house two doors with old-fashioned fluted column supporting vines whose shelter serves as porticos open as to the north onto a patch which follows the building.

### Remarkable Statues.

In front of the mansion, near its northwest corner,are two remarkable duplicate statues chiseled by Miss Nevin. They are alike in detail. Each is Buddha, the Eastern god. In eternal silence, seated with folded hands and downcast eyes, they hold their station only a few yards apart. One rests upon a foundation, but the other, like the Sphinx, seems half-buried in the soil. Their presence gives to the spot a touch of the charm and mystery of the Orient, in this incarnation of theh spirit of the past, typical of this spuot of the Occident as well.

### Attractive Souvenirs.

Highly appreciative of the wealth of historic lore about them, as well as the natural charms of the place, the visitors strolled about the lawn or chatted together in groups. Some could be seen admiring and exploring the unusual features of the premises, while others partook of refreshments or quenched their thirst at the strong

spring of sweet water that wells up in a big pipe. Here many filled their souvenir glasses, of dainty pattern, and inscribed "Windsor Forges, 1915," a remembrance from Miss Nevin to each of her guests.

Another attractive souvenir consisted of a handsome picture of the Windsor Forge mansion house as it appears to-day; a fine likeness of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel, and a photograph of an iron gate designed by Mr. Parke E. Edwards, of Lancaster, who graduated recently from the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art, and some of whose designs on exhibition on Saturday proved quite interesting, because of their appropriateness to the occasion, as well as because of their merit.

### A Woodrow Wilson Bust.

Indoors there is much to be seen and treasured in memory. Across the wide door-sill one steps back through two centuries. The rarest of hand-carved chairs and cabinets, with other antique furniture, tapestry and ancestral paintings, share place with curios gathered by the owner in her travels through many lands. Even here is found her handiwork, among which is a fine bust of President Woodrow Wilson, whose daughter was betrothed while Miss Nevin's guest at this historic spot.

Just as in those olden days, when house and furniture were up-to-date and luxurious in the view of the elite of Philadelphia society, the cultured and distinguished of that town, as well as men and women of national prominence in Revolutionary, post-Revolutionary and "ante-bellum" times frequented the place, so once again last Saturday, though not for the first time, by far,a score or two of distinguished persons and many

others highly educated and cultured were numbered among the guests of Miss Blanche Nevin at Windsor Forges.

### In Memory of Honored Member.

Occupying the large, circular, pagoda-like piazza, commanding a view of a pretty vignette of the Conestoga valley, nearing the headwaters of the river, were seated Miss Nevin, with those who helped her receive, the officers of the Historical Society and the orators of the afternoon. President George M. Steinman introduced the speakers. Though informal, the proceedings were marked with dignity throughout, and there was a reverential silence as orator and clergyman made reference to the loss by death during the year of one of the society's most notable members, Hon. W. U. Hensel, who was usually in attendance at and contributed much toward the enjoyment of these annual outings,and in whose memory an armchair stood draped in mourning on the piazza, where he had often been an honored guest.

Devotions were conducted by Rev. Dr. Robert McGowan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Lancaster, and addresses were delivered by T. Roberts Appel, Esq., of this city, whose theme was "The Story of Windsor Forge;" Rev. George Israel Browne, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Lancaster, whose subject was "Historical Remembrances," and Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, a member of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's staff, who spoke on "The Wealth of Historic Lore in County and State." Rev. Percy Skottowe, pastor of the Bangor Episcopal Church, of Church town, pronounced the benediction.

### Inspiring Songs and Speeches.

It all seemed like romance on a romantic spot to those whose pleasure it was to be present. Between the special numbers of the programme the welkin rang with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "My Country 'Tis of Thee," "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," sung by the assemblage. Inspiring, indeed, were both speeches and songs. Pleasant it was to rest and feast on food for mind and soul while birds sang and twittered in the tree-tops and a daring swallow, whose brood was in a nest on the rafters of the porch, darted in and out intermittently and skimmed the air only a few feet above the heads of the audience as it flew back and forth attending to the wants of the fledglings.

### Mr. Appel's Address.

The address of T. Roberts Appel was a most eloquent and masterful discourse. With pleasing modulation of voice and a thoroughly superb rendition of his paper he held the audience spell-bound at times while he recounted the former glory of Windsor Forges as an industrial centre; the remarkable achievements and virtues of the seven generations of the descendants of David Jenkins, the Welsh emigrant of 1700, and the progenitor of ironmasters, whose lineage through Miss Nevin still holds the proprietorship of the historic spot.

Interesting, indeed, was the recital of that genealogy descending in order up to the present through John Jenkins, pioneer of the family in the Chester-Conestoga valley; Robert Jenkins, student-farmer, ironmaster and statesman; David Jenkins, ironmaster and cultured gentleman; Martha Jenkins Nevin, illustrious wife of

an illustrious husband, Rev. Dr. John Williamson Nevin, President of Franklin and Marshall College, and their distinguished daughter, Miss Blanche Nevin, the gracious hostess of the day, who by word and act showed that she enjoyed the occasion in equal degree with her guests.

Mr. Henry W. Shoemaker, a former member of the American Legation at Berlin, in his address paid a glowing tribute to Hon. W. U. Hensel, his former associate and friend,and dwelt upon the wealth of romantic and historical lore of this section of the State awaiting the inspired pen of an Irving or a Dickens whom he hoped might exist as yet unannounced among the rising generation of to-day.

### Rev. Browne's Talk.

Rev. George Israel Browne dwelt upon the deep underlying bond between history and religion in an eloquent address on the theme, "Historical Remembrances.

Rev. Browne said that consciousness was the goal of evolution, and the highest consciousness included the race as one whole, and so learned to value the past in the study of history. He was less than half a man who only had interest in the present. Yes, only one-third of a fully-rounded human being. He himself was interested in the past, so he was a member of the Historical Society. He saw the high value of the present, so he was a Christian. He believed in the future, so he was a Socialist. Religion had its roots in the past; it has power in the present; it holds promise of the future.

Fluidity of consciousness is a mark of the American spirit; always to do or vote or believe exactly as our forefathers did is to be in the stagnant

state of death. History is the second of new and original experiments freely drawing inspirations from the lessons of the past and leading towards a more ample future. Openmindedness is a necessity of progress. So by the historical spirit as the motive of advance we learn of God, come to know self, and help the future of the race.

The photographs of the original decorative iron work, designed and executed by Mr.Parke Emerson Edwards, included a very artistic fire screen, which was commented upon by Mr. Christian Brinton, the prominent West Chester art critic, who served as judge in arture at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as "vibrating with vital interest."

# Minutes of September Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 3, 1915.

The first regular monthly meeting for the winter of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in its rooms at the A. Herr Smith Library, this evening, and was very interesting throughout. The feature of the occasion was the reading of a paper by Miss Annie Carter and written by Mrs. James D. Landis, of No. 548 North Duke street, on the subject, "A Revolutionary Patriot and His Worthy Grandson." The paper dealt with John Miller, a prominent resident of Lancaster in Colonial and Revolutionary days, and his descendants. It showed much historical research and was well received.

The following persons were elected to membership: Mrs. Mercey Fridy Miller, Mr. Walter A. Miller, Mr. Jacob B. Missemer, Mr. Carl W. Drepperd and Mr. Harry L. Stehman, Jr.

An unusually large number of persons were proposed to membership. These were Mrs. John I. Hartman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman Falck and Simon B. Nissley, all of Lancaster; Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Sewickley, Pa.; Hon. John H. Landis, of Millersville; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Miller, of Lancaster; Miss Margaret Humes, of Jersey Shore, and Sanderson Detwiler, of Columbia.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, records; American Philosophical Society (two numbers); Annals of Iowa; German American Annals (two numbers); Pennsylvania Magazine; Lebanon County Historical Society (Vol. VI,

No. 12); Middlemen in English Business, 1660–1760, from Yale University; "The Marshalls of Berks and Lebanon Counties"; Washington Historical Quarterly; Report of the Boarl of Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society; Report of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (four numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (three numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers).

Bound Volumes—History of the Church of the Brethren of Eastern Pennsylvania, 1708–1915 (by purchase); Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X, from the Illinois State Historical Library; Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings; Pennsylvania at Gettysburg three volumes (revised edition); Report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1911–12; Report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1912–13; Report of the Department of Forestry, 1912–13; Report of the Department of Fisheries, 1913–14; Report of the State Treasurer; Report of the Public Service Commission, 1913–14; Report of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry; Topographic and Geologic Survey of Pennsylvania, report No. 7 and maps—all from the State Library.

Special Donations—Resources and Industries of the City of Lancaster. 1887, from F. R. Diffenderffer; Notions of the Americans, series of letters published in 1828; collection of simplified spelling literature; several old newspapers, from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; complete file of "The Morning News," from Horace E. Kennedy; complete set of the Washington Historical Quarterly; notice of the Democratic mass

meeting held at Lancaster, October 8, 1856, from Hiram Steinmetz; programme of the Fifth Annual Landis Family Reunion, held at Conestoga Park, Lancaster, August 21, 1915, from Mr. D. B. Landis.

The committee appointed to prepare for the erection of a marker and holding exercises to mark the beginning of the Courts of Justice in Lancaster County, presented the following report:

To the President and the Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

The undersigned, committee being appointed by your Honorable body, to take up the subject of erecting a suitable marker and holding proper exercises, to commemorate the beginning of the Courts of Justice, in Lancaster County, which were first held at Postlethwaites, in Conestoga Township, in the year 1729, beg to report:—

1. That they met at the office of the Chairman, on the 16th day of June, 1915, to discuss the feasibility of holding such exercises and of erecting such a marker during the coming Autumn; and communicated with a large number of persons in the Townships of Conestoga, Pequea, Martic and Manor, upon the subject, by which means they learned that a great deal of enthusiasm for the holding of such event was felt in all sections. The newspapers also made public mention of the project, and from all sections of the County came a hearty approval. The owner of the premises, Mr. George Fehl, also gladly welcomes the project. The Judges of our Courts, the Magistrates and the County Government in general, favor it.

2. Your committee, after the first meeting, decided to hold another meeting at the residence of George Fehl

where they met a large number of citizens from the surrounding neighborhood, on the 3d day of July, 1915. At this meeting the committee created from its own membership, and from a large number of added persons, the following sub-committees:—on programme, on boulder, on arrangements for the meeting, on descendants of the original settlers, etc. These sub-committees consist of from ten to twenty members each, and all of them have been more or less actively engaged upon the duties assigned to them.

3. Various sub-committees, among other things, have been deliberating upon a suitable citizen of Conestoga Township, as Chairman of the meeting—and another citizen of the same Township, to deliver one of the address, namely:—an address on the general historical development of that community from the time of the pioneers—have been making experiments on trappe rock and limestone boulders, in the community—have been interesting the owners of collections of Indian relics to exhibit them—have been taking steps to engage the home Township Cornet Band to furnish music—have been arranging to secure boards and materials for speakers' stand and seats for women—have been providing for the care of automobiles and carriages, etc.—have been looking for arrangements for a vender of lunch, etc.—have been arranging for the reception of visitors—have been communicating with persons of note, at home and in foreign sections, who descended from ancient Conestoga, so as to send them invitations—have been taking up the matter of invitations generally—have been seeking material for a proper programme, both literary and musical—and have been attending to the details of the proposed event in general.

These committees have been in correspondence with their Chairmen and have met at different times. The Chairmen of the sub-committees are as follows:—Programme Committee, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer—on boulder, D. F. Magee, Esq.—on descendants of the pioneers, A. K. Hostetter—on meeting and arrangements, M. C. Eshleman and Harry Fehl.

4. Subsequently, the committee on boulder, together with others, made a trip and investigated the stones of the community, and finally came to the conclusion, that the most available boulder would be a limestone, taken from the quarries of Abraham Dambach about one-quarter of a mile distant from the Fehl premises. After this was decided upon, Mr. Dambach and Mr. Edward Ruth met several of the citizens, and blasted out a number of large stones, ranging from five to fifteen tons in size, ready for the committee's inspection and selection, so that one of the rocks may be decided upon and be dressed somewhat into shape preparatory to conveying the same to the site of old Postlethwaite, and erecting it there. This will be attended to as soon as the Society acts upon this report.

5. Your committee reports that a very good encouragement is given by the entire neighborhood, towards the holding of the event, and the desire for the same is universal. The President Judge has given his consent to give the leading paper or address for the occasion; and other materials for the one-half day programme, are already in advanced preparedness. Your committee received suggestions from the citizens who met them upon the date for holding the proposed event, and they believe that either Friday, October 1st, or Friday, October 8th, 1915.

would be the most suitable. Your committee have had in mind fixing a day that would not conflict with the County Fair, nor with the holding of Courts, nor with the extremely busy times of the farmers. Since the Fair will continue until Saturday, October 2d, it is thought, our option is narrowed down to Friday, October 8th, in the afternoon, as the proper time for the event.

A great deal of material, connected with primitive days in and around "Old Conestoga" and the adjoining neighborhood, on all sides, has been brought to light, and very interesting exercises celebrating the beginnings of the Courts of Justice, and the initial operations of our county's government, immediately after its severance from Chester county, can undoubtedly be had with favorable weather. A citizen immediately adjoining Postlethwaite, has offered his large barn for the exercises, in case the weather be inclement.

6. Your committee, therefore, report in favor of the holding of such celebration, at George Fehl's residence in Conestoga, and the unveiling of a suitable boulder, beginning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, October 8th, 1915; and beg that they be given power and authority to proceed to conduct the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
D. F. MAGEE,
A. K. HOSTETTER,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER,
Committee.

The report was accepted with thanks and the committee continued. Adjourned.

POSTLETHWAITE'S TAVERN IN EARLY TIMES.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1915.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE HAVING CHARGE OF THE MARKING OF THE SITE OF THE POSTLETHWAITE TAVERN WHERE THE FIRST COURTS OF JUSTICE IN LANCASTER COUNTY WERE HELD

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING

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Report of the Committee having Charge of the Marking of the Site of the Postlethwaite Tavern where the First Courts of Justice in Lancaster County were Held - - - 219

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

## Having in Charge the Marking of the Site of the Postlethwaite Tavern Where the First Courts of Justice in Lancaster County Were Held

To the President and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your committee, appointed to commemorate, in a suitable manner, the holding of our County's first Courts, at Postlethwaite's, in Conestoga Township, in 1729, respectfully report:

That pursuant to their appointment and to the duty committed to them, they met and organized and held several meetings and augmented their numbers by the addition of citizens of Conestoga and adjacent townships; and created from the total number several sub-committees. They met at the place, where the Courts were anciently held, and arranged with Mr. Geo. Fehl, owner, to hold a meeting, October 8th, 1915, to commemorate the event for which task they were appointed.

The sub-committees were:

Committee on Descendants of Pioneers—A. K. Hostetter, chairman; Harry S. Stehman, John Warfel, John Urban, Amos N. Landis, Walter Hess, Henry H. Hess, A. S. Bender, Jacob Hoak, Daniel Herr, George Fehl, H. G. Rush, D. H Landis, John Shank, Daniel Witmer, A. R. Caldwell.

Programme Committee—F. R. Diffenderffer, chairman; George Murray, Andrew Zercher, Abram Harnish, Charles Warfel, J. W. Gardner, John Burkhart, James W. Morison, H. Justin Roddy, of Millersville; Ross Weaver, Darius Eckman.

Boulder and Tablet Committee—D. F. Magee, chairman; Harry Hoak, A. S. Dombach, Edward Ruth, Noah Shuman, Henry Herr, Jacob Hess, Harry Miller, Albert Kauffman,Christ. Thomas and Al. Stehman.

Committee on preparation for meeting—Harry Fehl, chairman; M. C. Eshleman, joint chairman; Alvin Murray, John McAllister, David M. Landis, Daniel Shank, Harry Stauffer, Maris H. Groff, Harry Warfel, B. Frank Markley, Jacob Erisman, Henry Clark, Daniel Forry, Eli Herr, Eli Kendig, John Kendig, Tobias Stehman, H. B. Kready, Elam Herr and Benjamin Bender.

Your committee at an early date began searching for a suitable boulder to erect at the home of Mr. Fehl (now the owner of Postlethwaite's, about half mile east of Rock Hill, where the early Courts were held) and found that the most practical thing was to have a big rock blasted out of Mr. A. S. Dombach's quarry, at Rock Hill. Together with five or six faithful citizens of Conestoga township, near Rock Hill, and with the aid of Mr. Dombach and men furnished by Mr. Ed. Ruth, they spent one day blasting out the rock—one day in "squibbing" it into shape—one day in dressing a flat face upon it—and one day in hauling and erecting it.

The boulder consists of a seven-ton limestone rock, and is set on a concrete foundation four feet deep. It stands nearly seven feet high, is about five feet wide and two feet to two and one-half feet thick. All parties gave their services free.

Your committee secured a bronze plate from the Monumental Bronze Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., inscribed as will hereafter appear. The proper sub-committee attended to securing seats, erecting a platform and preparing for the meeting. And the sub-committee on programme provided and carried out the following exercises:

### The Programme.

Music, Conestoga Cornet Band; unveiling of boulder, Harriet May and Grace Martha Shuman, twin grandchildren of George Fehl; presentation of boulder and tablet, D. F. Magee, Esq.; acceptance, Harry Fehl; president's remarks, Henry S. Stehman; paper, "Postlethwaite's and Our First Courts," Hon. Charles I. Landis, president Judge of Courts; music, "America," by school children and audience, accompanied by the band; address, "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," Mr. A. S. Benedict; music, by the band; paper, "English and Scotch-Irish Pioneers of Old Conestoga and Their Descendants," Mr. A. K. Hostetter; address, "Old Conestoga Neighbors, 1715-1729," H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Music, "How Firm a Foundation," audience, accompanied by the band; address, "Postlethwaite Family After 1750," Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite; benediction, Rev. Thomas Roberts, pastor of the Methodist Church.

### The Unveiling.

Thursday night it rained and Friday morning was cloudy; but by 9:30 the sun began to appear and by 11 o'clock the weather was bright, clear and cool. The afternoon was all one could wish. The audience began arriving from all directions about 12:30 o'clock, in autos, carriages, in jitneys and auto-trucks from trolley stations, etc., and by 1:30 p. m. about 1,500 per-

sons were present, including Conestoga township and Millersville Model School pupils. Led by the band, the children, gaily decked with flags, marched by and countermarched, before the boulder and the unveiling took place, as the first feature of the programme.

The Shuman twins, little tots of two years, by silken ribbons, separated the flags which covered the rock, and the inscribed boulder stood forth with the flags fallen at its base, in massive grace, fair proportion and artistic finish.

### Presentation Address.

Then followed the presentation by D. F. Magee, Esq., as follows:

It is with pride and pleasure I open the ceremonies to-day, and on behalf of the Lancaster County Historical Society present to this community and to this county the handsome monument here erected to commemorate the momentous event that happened here one hundred and eighty-six years ago.

This boulder, hewn from the rocks upon which these hills and slopes have grown in the ages long past, and this plate of bronze that can never rust or decay shall remain here to tell the story to the generations now unborn that here in the great Commonwealth, I may well say, of Lancaster her rugged and heroic pioneers by act and deed declared that within her borders law and order should prevail, even justice should be done, life and property rights be protected and made secure and safe.

By this act and at this spot thus were laid the very foundations of order, justice, government and liberty.

From that day to this all these essentials to life, liberty and the enjoyment of happiness have ever been maintained in our grand old county,

and with an even hand justice administered to all the inhabitants thereof.

It is a grand lesson for you children to learn, it was a notable deed the remembrance of which you people should ever cherish.

And now I present this monument to all of the peoples of Lancaster county and especially to the citizens of Conestoga township, and through you, Harry Fehl, to the family of George Fehl, we deliver its care and protection, and to his descendants and to all future possessors of the Postlethwaite farm we deliver it in charge.

And, in conclusion, I say to you little children, Harriet May and Grace Martha Shuman, draw aside the veil and uncover to all the people that they may see tribute and monument to the worth of their sires which the Historical Society presents.

### The Acceptance.

The marker was accepted by Harry Fehl, son of the owner of the premises, in doing which he promised, in the name of the family and generations, present and future, to take patriotic care of the same. He thanked the Society and the citizens for the enterprise of marking the spot where the county's first activities began, and said it was an honor to all concerned and attested the loyalty of our people to their home county and to its traditions.

This done,the entire assemblage, led by the band the parade of the school children, marched to the Fehl orchard, where President Henry S. Stehman took charge of the meeting.

### Assemblage Convenes in Orchard.

On assuming the gavel and calling the meeting to order, he spoke as follogs:

Ladies and Gentleman: In accepting

the exalted position, tendered me today, I wish to say that I should consider myself neither fair nor just if I were to regard this merely as a personal honor, however freely it may have been bestowed. I believe that it was given me as an acknowledgment of a fitting gift bestowed,out of respect to one of the oldest families of this district, where the events of long ago took place; and I accept it in that spirit. Having thus placed the honor where in my judgment it rightly belongs, I ask you to pardon me when, in returning thanks, I bespeak the gratitude in full measure not only on behalf of the ancient family favored, but also on behalf of the whole of our historic and beloved bailiwick, the township of Conestoga.

### Judge Landis' Address.

The president then introduced Hon. Charles I. Landis, President Judge of the Courts of Lancaster County, who delivered an exhaustive paper on "Postlethwaite's and Our First Courts"; as follows:

Mr. President,Ladies and Gentlemen:

The positive location of historical places, and the narration of the public events which have arisen in and around them, should always excite our interest, and their value cannot be overestimated by us. A full description of whatever pertains to our local history fixes it in permanent form for future reference, and thereby preserves facts likely to be soon forgotten, for the generations yet to come. The members of the Lancaster County Historical Society merit commendation for the valuable work which they have accomplished in this direction, and now the good people of this vicinity, who have co-operated and aided in this celebration, are entitled, for their efforts, to a full share

of praise. Considering that it is upon this spot that the legal history of the county had its birth, and that in the house within your sight the Courts likely first undertook to administer justice, is it not fitting that the place be marked by a stone which will stand with the everlasting hills, upon which is placed, in tablet form, the record of this important happening?

By Section 11, of Article 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, it is declared that "all Courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, persons or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay." In the history of the world, no matter whether a monarchial or democratic form of government has been supreme,the preservation of liberty and property has ever been vested in the legal tribunals. The legislative branch of the government may pass laws, but none of those laws executes themselves. It is the Courts who are brought in to render legislative enactments effective, and the Constitution itself must be interpreted by judicial power. The Courts are, therefore, the sheet anchor of the people's rights. Men may at times scoff and criticise; they may deride and censure the occupants of judicial places, but they can never escape the authority which has imposed in the Judges the power to supervise and control everything they hold dear, even to life itself. It is true that, occasionally, Judges have abused their functions, and have cruelly and unjustly administered the law. Rarely, however, have such instances arisen. The history of our own and every other county is marked by upright lawgivers, who, like beacons on the shore, have given notice of the rocks

and shallows which lie along the way. The establishment of the Courts in this county was, therefore, the most significant event which has occurred within its history.

At the time of which we speak the Judges were not necessarily lawyers, that is, men learned in the law. Everything done by them was, however, conducted according to the well-known forms of the common law, as brought to the Province from England. A competent number of justices were nominated and authorized in each county by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, and any three of them were empowered to act. Under the Act of May 10, 1729, which was entitled, "An Act for erecting the upper parts of the Province of Pennsylvania lying towards Susquehanna, Conestogoe, Donegal, etc, into a county," it was provided "That all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octorara creek and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octorara creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill, be erected into a county, and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and from henceforth to be called Lancaster county; and the said Octorara creek the line of marked trees and the river Schuylkill aforesaid shall be (the) boundary line or division between the said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia." By the second section of the Act it was declared that "the said county of Lancaster shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, privileges and immunities whatsoever which any other county within the province of Pennsylvania doth, may or ought to enjoy

by any charter of privileges or the laws of this province or by any other ways or means whatsoever, excepting only in the number of representatives to serve in the general assembly." And by the fifth section it was further enacted, "That the several courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and goal delivery and the courts of common pleas for the said county of Lancaster shall be holden and kept on the first Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November in every year at some proper place within the said county until a convenient Court House shall be built, and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid the said several courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court House on the days before mentioned." Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, were authorized to purchase a piece of land, to be approved by the Governor, in trust and for the use of the said county, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county. For defraying the charges of purchasing the land and building and erecting the Court House and prison, the Commissioners and assessors of the said county, or a majority of them, were required to assess and levy so much money as the trustees, or any three of them, should judge necessary; provided, however, that the sum so raised should not exceed three hundred pounds, current money of the province. By a subsequent Act, passed February 6, 1731, the Commissioners and assessors were authorized to raise an additional sum of £300, in the same manner, for the same purposes.

It must not, however, be understood that the building and spot which we are now marking was the one to which this money was applied. While it is said in Rupp's History of Lancaster county that a temporary Court House of logs was erected at Postlethwaite's, it would appear more likely that the tavern was so changed as to make it convenient for the purpose of holding the Courts, and this conclusion has, I think, been generally adopted. I find in the minute book of the Commissioners of Lancaster county, under date of February 4, 1729, the following entry: "Ordered that John Postlethwaite be allowed the sum of £11, 19s, 10 d, being for his attendance and provisions on the Commissioners appointed by Governor and Council for the running the division line between the County of Chester and County aforesaid, £11 19s. 10d. And likewise the sum of £7 to be paid him out of the next assessment, being the full allowance for building a Court House for the county service until such time as another shall be built by the Commissioners appointed for that use, £7." The sum thus appropriated would appear to be inadequate, even in that day, to cover the cost of a building suitable for this purpose."

John Postlethwaite was an Englishman by birth. He settled in Chester county, Pa., some time between 1709 and 1713. It is said that he was the son of George Postlethwaite, of Millom, Cumberland county, England, He kept an ordinary near the Conestoga on the Great Road which led from Philadelphia through the Gap to the Indian town in the Manor. In 1718 Conestoga township was laid off, embracing all that part of what is now Lancaster county between Octo-

raro creek and the main branch of the Conestoga. Postlethwaite must have come to Conestoga after that date, because his name does not appear in the list of taxables of that township for the year 1718. His name, however, does appear in the lists for the years 1724, 1725 and 1726. In August, 1727, his name appears in the list of licenses granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Chester county, and on June 20, 1728, he gave his bond, with Andrew Cornish and Michael Michaelson, in the sum of £20 each. Our records show that he was licensed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county from 1729 to 1736, inclusive. In those early days it was not the custom to present a formal petition every year, but those who previously obtained licenses gave their names to the Clerk for a renewal, and, if there were no complaints, the licenses were continued, as of course. The bonds were probably renewed. That he was an intelligent and influential settler is evident, because he was chosen as the first Treasurer of the county,and in 1746 he was one of the Justices, The newly-appointed magistrates, when a meeting was called to determine the names and boundaries of the townships, met at Postlethwaite's, and their report, which was presented to the Justices at that same place, on August 5, 1729, was confirmed. Postlethwaite was, in 1739, an Indian trader, as he received a license for that year. He was one of the commissioners that ran the preliminary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania in May, 1739, and he was one of the Overseers of the Poor in 1843. He was a member of the Grand Jury of the county in 1733, 1737 and 1746. He was also a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, at Lancaster, and

one of its first wardens. He must have died sometime between 1748 and 1750, for it is recited in a deed from Benjamin Price, goldsmith, and Susanna, his wife, to Joseph Pugh, dated April 16, 1752, that a certain tripartite indenture had been made on the seventh day of December, 1750, between William Postlethwaite, eldest son and heir-at-law of John Postlethwaite, deceased; John Miller and Benjamin Price, and also that John Postlethwaite, in and by his last will and testament, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1748-49, gave and devised, inter alia, to his son, William Postlethwaite a tract of land on the Conestoga creek, containing 120 acres. I have not been able to learn where he was buried. There was an old graveyard on the original tract, not far from the Postlethwaite house, but all the tombstones have long since disappeared, and there is no means now of proving whether or not his remains lie buried there. Seeing the importance of obtaining the county seat, he invited the magistrates and some of the prominent settlers to meet at his ordinary, to consider the subject, and he there provided the temporary quarters in which to hold the Courts. His tavern was widely known in that day, and, as it was very near the center of population of the county, it was regarded by many, on that account, as being the most eligible location for the seat of justice. Other places were also urged. Among these was Wright's Ferry. So confident was Robert Barber, the first Sheriff of the county, who resided at that place, that it would be selected, that he had a strong wooden building put up near his residence, which was intended for a county jail. The minute book of

the commissioners (No 1) shows that on February 4, 1729-30, it was "ordered that Robert Barber be allowed the sum of £5, by order of Court,for building a prison for the aforesaid county service, with a further allowance out of the next assessment as the commissioners and assessors shall see meet; the Treasurer to pay the same." Again in 1730, it was "ordered that Robert Barber be allowed the sum of £3 toward the building of the new jail at his house." There was also a place called Gibson's tavern which was advocated, and which ultimately succeeded in carrying off the prize. This place was where the town of Lancaster was soon after laid out.

The Court met for the first time in the county on the first Tuesday in August (August 5), 1729. George II. was then king, for George I. died in 1727, while on a journey to Hanover. No. 1 docket of the Court of Common Pleas opens as follows: "At a Court of Common Pleas held at John Postlethwaite's In Conestogoe the first Tuesday in August in the Third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George King of Great Britain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c 1729." The Justices who sat were John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Read, and Samuel Jones. John Wright presided. The first suit brought was by John Brubaker, plaintiff, against John Jones, defendant, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for £10. The records show that suit No. 5 was won by John Taylor against Chicsconicon, who was likely an Indian. The Court sat at Postlethwaite's during August and November terms, 1729, and February, May and August terms, 1730. To August term,1729, eleven cases were brought;

to November term, 1729, thirteen cases; to February term, 1730, seven cases; to May term, 1730, eighteen cases, and to August term, 1730, fifteen cases. At the November term, 1729, the Justices who sat were John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Andrew Cornish and Andrew Galbraith; at the February term, 1730, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Samuel Jones, Caleb Pearce and Andrew Galbraith; at the May term, 1730, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Thomas Read, Andrew Galbraith, Samuel Jones and Caleb Pearce, and at the August term, 1730, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Caleb Pearce, Andrew Galbraith and Samuel Jones. Whenever John Wright was present he presided, and at the terms in which he was absent, Tobias Hendricks presided. I suppose that they occupied the presidency of the Court according to the seniority of their commissions. At the February term, 1730, John Postlethwaite entered an action of attachment against John Phipps, and, under it, a horse belonging to the defendant was sold by the Sheriff, and the money arising from the sale was ordered to be produced by him at the next Court. At the May term, 1730, Postlethwaite brought an action against Newcomat and at the August term judgment was entered against the defendant. There appears to May term, 1732, an action brought by Postlethwaite, as assignee of Christian Mayer, against Walter Thedford, and another action, as assignee of Peter Chartier, against James Smith. He was also the plaintiff in an action against George Knasley, to August term, 1732. On the docket to November term, 1729, there appears a case of Isaac Miranda against John Lawrence, and to August term, 1730, a case of James Lo-

gan against James Letort. In the latter suit Letort appeared in open Court and signed the docket, confessing judgment in favor of the plaintiff for £484 18s 6d, with costs. Isaac Miranda was an Indian trader. He settled on Conoy creek in 1715. He died in 1732. His daughter, Mary, is said to have married Governor James Hamilton, the founder of Lancaster, but the weight of the testimony is, I think, contrary to this contention. Isaac Miranda in his will, dated June 20, 1732, left Hamilton a large tract of land, if he married his daughter, but I have found no proof that the Governor accepted the proposition, and that the marriage actually took place. On the contrary when Hamilton died his estate went to collateral relatives. James Logan was evidently the well-known Secretary of the Province, and he resided in the city of Philadelphia up to the time of his death. His life has been written by others, and it is unnecessary to go into any detail concerning it. James Letort was the son of Captain Jacques LeTort and his wife, Annie LeTort. Captain LeTort and his wife were Huguenot refugees, who came to Pennsylvania from London in 1686. In March, 1704, Madame LeTort lived at Conestoga. James Letort was an Indian trader, and in 1728 he lived at Chenastry, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, not far above Shamokin. He, either before this time or afterwards, settled at Letort Springs, Cumberland county, and built there a trading post, which afterwards became the site of Carlisle. He was one of the earliest, if not the first, of the Shamokin traders that followed the Delaware Indians westward of the Alleghenies.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, held on the first Tuesday in August, 1729, the township lines of the seven-

teen townships in the county, as "agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants" of the county on June 9, 1729, were confirmed, and constables were duly appointed for each one of them. The first case that was tried in that Court was Duus Rex (George II) vs. Morris Canady. The defendant was indicted for having stolen £14 7s, the goods of one Daniel Cookson. He was found guilty by a jury, and he was sentenced to pay "the said sum of £14 7s, and the costs of prosecution, together with £2 18s allowed to Daniel Cookson for loss of time, charges and disbursements in apprehending and prosecuting the thief." He was also sentenced to be publicly whipped on his bare back with twenty-one stripes well laid on. The latter punishment might prove now a more effective remedy against crime than some of the methods for the uplifting of criminals advocated by Reformers in these so-called enlightened days.

In 1729 there were but three lawyers at the Lancaster bar, Joseph Growden, Ralph Asketon and John Emerson. In 1731 Edward Harris and John Moland were admitted, and in 1732, Francis Sherrard. The names of these gentlemen appear in the record of the litigation of that period.

I have not more fully referred to the cases brought while the court sat at Postlethwaite's, because, at least so far as the civil calendar is concerned, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., has, with considerable fulness, placed them on the records of this Society, and the repetition of what he has written would serve no useful purpose.

It is said that an Indian wigwam first occupied the site where the Postlethwaite tavern was built. In the minutes of a meeting of the Com-

missioners of Property, dated August 4, 1715 (O. S.), an entry appears: "Warrants were signed at several times to Robert Hodgsen and James Hendricks" for "2 warrants for 3,500 acres at Conestoga at £10 per ct." In Patent Book S, volume 6, page 225, in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, it is recited that there was surveyed and laid out to James Hendricks by virtue of a warrant dated December 17, 1714 (O. S.), a tract of land on the east side of the Conestoga creek, containing 1,100 acres. This survey was never returned to the office. In the Patent Book it appears that James Hendricks, by deed, dated January 22, 1727, sold to John Postlethwaite and Tobias Hendricks 300 acres, and that shortly afterwards John Postlethwaite and Tobias Hendricks divided this land, of which division John Postlethwaite, in two tracts, received 170 acres. There is a deed upon the records of this county, dated November 13, 1738, from Tobias Hendricks to John Postlethwaite, wherein, in consideration of £200, Hendricks conveyed to Postlethwaite 130 acres, "beginning at the elm tree by Conestoga, at a corner of the said John Postlethwaite's land." It seems that this is the tract of land upon which the ordinary and Court House were located, and it may be that, while the sale took place at an earlier period, the deed was not then executed and delivered. With the other land belonging to Postlethwaite we are not at this time so much concerned. The name of Postlethwaite's wife was Mary. I cannot find out her maiden name. They had six children, viz: William, John, Susanna, wife of Benjamin Price, Samuel, Edmund and Richard. It is said that he bequeathed

his estate to his children, but, if he did. the will was not recorded in the office of our Register of Wills. If the will is upon record, which I doubt, it must have been proven somewhere else than in Lancaster county. He owned five tracts of land in Conestoga township, aggregating about 500 acres. By virtue of the Act of February 6, 1730-31, or some other act extending its provisions, he borrowed, on October 15, 1742, from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of Pennsylvania, on this land, the sum of £247, and he gave a mortgage upon the property to secure the payment of the money thus obtained. When the debt became due the payments were not met according to the stipulations of the mortgage, and the loan commissioners thereupon, after his death, foreclosed the mortgage and sold the land to Joseph Pugh. They executed a deed to Pugh for the same, bearing date June 10, 1756. At the time of making the sale the loan Commissioners made it a part of the conditions of their sale that whoever should purchase the mortgaged lands should execute deeds in fee simple to the children of John Postlethwaite, for their respective shares as bequeathed to them by the will of their father, John Postlethwaite, and, while Pugh did not make deeds direct, in strict accordance with this agreement, the children either transferred to him their rights, or the sales which he subsequently made were confirmed by them. Thus, on October 28, 1761, John, Samuel and Edmund Postlethwaite, three of his sons, gave a release and quit-claim deed to Tobias Stehman for 197 acres of land which were included in the original holding of John Postlethwaite. And on October 28, 1761, a like release and quit-claim deed was

made to Joseph Pugh for 168 acres of land which Pugh had sold to Bear, and which was likewise included therein. This latter release and quit-claim deed was executed by John and Samuel Postlethwaite. Mrs. Susanna Price and her husband, though named in these deeds, did not sign them, but her interest was evidently conveyed in some other way. All the proceedings in regard to the sale of the land were amicable between Joseph Pugh and the Postlethwaite children. He was their step-father, for a few years after Postlethwaite died he married the widow. The records of St. James' Episcopal Church show that on February 1, 1753, pew No. 13 was assigned to Mary Pugh, in the right of her former husband, John Postlethwaite. On December 4, 1753, the Orphans' Court of this county appointed Joseph Pugh as guardian of John and Samuel Postlethwaite, and, at the same time, on his petition, appointed James Wright, one of the loan commissioners, guardian of Edmund and Richard Postlethwaite. On September 7, 1756, when Edmund arrived at the age of fourteen years, he also selected Joseph Pugh as his guardian, and the appointment was made. I can find no accounts of these guardianships, nor are there any releases from the heirs to the guardians on record. Pugh was Sheriff of Lancaster county from 1755 to 1757, and some time between 1760 and July 5, 1770, he moved to Frederick county, Va. A deed made by him on the latter date makes no mention of his wife. The records of baptism of St. James Church from 1757 to 1783 have unfortunately disappeared, and the early records of the interments, if there ever were any, cannot be found. It is well-known that there were many persons

buried in St. James Graveyard whose graves are unmarked.

William Postlethwaite, who is mentioned as the eldest son, lived, at least for a while, in Lancaster city. He was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church. He was of age in 1750, for he was then, as has been stated, a party to a tripartite deed between himself, John Miller and Benjamin Price. On December 7, 1750, his brother-in-law, Benjamin Price, and his sister, Susanna Price, conveyed to him a house and lot of ground located on the north side of East King street, in the borough of Lancaster, near Centre Square, and also two small pieces of land in the rear. This property he, with his wife, Hannah, conveyed on August 14, 1751, to James Murphy. I have not been able to find out the surname of his wife. He then disappears, and where he went to I cannot ascertain.

John Postlethwaite, the son of John Postlethwaite, was born in 1737. He first married Hannah Wright, and afterward Susannah Irwin. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private. He was for a number of years a warden of St. James' Episcopal Church in Lancaster, and was also a charter member of the Juliana Library. He finally removed to Mifflin county, and settled in Long Hollow, Wayne township. Tradition says that he purchased his homestead for a horse and $10. He died and was buried there on October 6, 1802.

Samuel Postlethwaite was born in 1738. On October 11, 1760, he married Matilda Rose, a daughter of Joseph Rose, barrister, who emigrated from Ireland. He was then a captain in the provincial militia. He subsequently served in the war of the Revolution, wherein he reached

the rank of Colonel. He moved to Cumberland county about 1781, and he was chosen Sheriff of that county on October 2, 1783. He was the first commander of the Carlisle Barracks. He, too, was a charter member of the Juliana Library. He died on August 24, 1810.

I cannot find any mention of either Edmund or Richard, except in the guardianship proceedings referred to above.

On April 26, 1762, Tobias Stehman deeded 73 acres, and on April 2, 1771, he deeded 22 acres and 102 perches, both included in his purchases from Pugh and the Postlethwaite's, to Andrew (Feal) Fehl. On August 8, 1792, Andrew Fehl and wife made a deed for the 73 acres tract to Jacob Fehl, his son. On December 24, 1805, the same tract, which was then described as 82 acres, 2 quarters and 29 perches, was sold by William White, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, as the property of Jacob Fehl, to John Good. John Good and wife signed a transfer for this same land on the back of the last mentioned deed to Daniel Good, but though this transfer was recorded, it was never delivered, and, therefore, Daniel Good and his wife and John Good and his wife subsequently, on March 24, 1838, granted and conveyed the said tract to Jacob Fehl, the son of the Jacob Fehl above mentioned. The latter in turn, with his wife, on April 1, 1876, conveyed this land to his son, George J. Fehl, who is its present possessor, and in whose ownership it has been now for almost forty years. As all of you know, you are now standing upon that land.

At a council held at Philadelphia, on February 19, 1730, the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, "acquainted the board that whereas

by the law for erecting Lancaster county John Wright, Caleb Pearce, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, are empowered to purchase, for the use of the said county, a convenient piece of land, to be approved of by the Governor, and thereon to build a Court House and prison, have, by a certificate under their hands, signified that they have agreed upon a lot of land for the uses aforesaid, lying on or near a small run of water between the plantations of Roody Mire, Michael Shank and Jacob Imble, about ten miles from Susquehanna river, and pray his approbation of the same. The Governor thereupon referred the matter to the consideration of the board whether the situation of the place those gentlemen had pitched on for a town might be fit to be confirmed and that a town should accordingly be fixed there. But the question being asked to whom the land they had made choice of belongs and who has the property of it, because it may be in such hands as will not part with it, or at least on reasonable terms, for that use, and this not being known by any of the board, it was deferred until such time as that point could be ascertained. But as it is presumed, for anything that is known, to be his surveyed land, and that the right is only in the proprietary, it is the opinion of the board that it is more proper to be granted by the proprietary for such uses than by any other person." Attached subsequently to the minutes of the same meeting appears the entry: "The Governor having understood that the right to the land pitched upon for the town stead of Lancaster remains yet in the Proprietaries, was advised to approve the place agreed on by Messrs. Wright, Pearce and

Mitchell, and the same was confirmed accordingly by a writing dated May 1, 1730."

By a deed dated May 16, 1730, Andrew Hamilton, of the city of Philadelphia, and Ann, his wife, deeded to Caleb Pearce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and John Mitchell, the persons designated in the Act of May 10, 1729, a lot of ground, whereon the Court House was to be erected, situated within the public square, near the center of the town of Lancaster, "Beginning at a post by High street, thence east 3 degrees north, 66 feet, thence north 3 degrees west, 66 feet, thence west 3 degrees, 66 feet, thence south 3 degrees east, 66 feet, to the place of beginning. Containing 484 yards, and bounded by the said street and public square on each side. And also a lot of ground whereon a prison was to be erected, situated at the south end of North Water Square, beginning at a post by High street, thence by the same, east 3 degrees north, 148 feet to a post at a corner of the said street to Water street, thence by Water street, north 3 degrees west, 120 feet, thence by other land of the said Andrew Hamilton, west 3 degrees south, 148 feet, and thence south — degrees east, 120 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 65 perches."

The Courts were moved from Postlethwaite's to Lancaster in 1730, and the first session was held at the latter place on November 3 of that year. It is certain that there was no Court House erected in Lancaster at that time. Where the Courts were tempararily held is not shown in any of the histories, nor in the county records. The Court House there was commenced in 1731, for, in a letter dated October 3, 1731, written by Samuel Blunston to Robert Charles,

it is said: "About a week ago several of the magistrates met at Lancaster to assist in raising the Court House." The first entry in the minute book of the County Commissioners concerning the Court House at Lancaster is dated November 3, 1737. It is as follows: "The Comrs. mett & considered about getting the court house finished and ordered the clerk to give notice to Cornelius Vorhaltz to attend at Lancaster on the 11th of this inst. to show why he doath not go on with the work. Then they adjourned to meet at Lancaster on the 11th day of this inst." On November 11th there is another entry: "The Comrs. mett butt Cornelius Vorhaltz did not attend. They have therefore agreed with Samuel Bethel for bricks to pave the florres of the court house as also to gett scaffold powles for the carpenter to shingle the pent housis of the court house, and having that Samuel Blunston, Esq., notified to be at Lancaster to-morrow morning. They were desirous to have his advice about the finishing of the bars. They therefore adjourned to to-morrow morning."

"November 12. The Comrs. mett. Samuel Blunston, Esq., was in town, who assisted in advice, and it was resolved that the bench that now is and the barr should be taken down and altered and two turned posts should be afixed under the girders, which is to done before the floor be paved there. They sent to Cornelius Vorhaltz, the carpenter, immediately to go on with his part of the work."

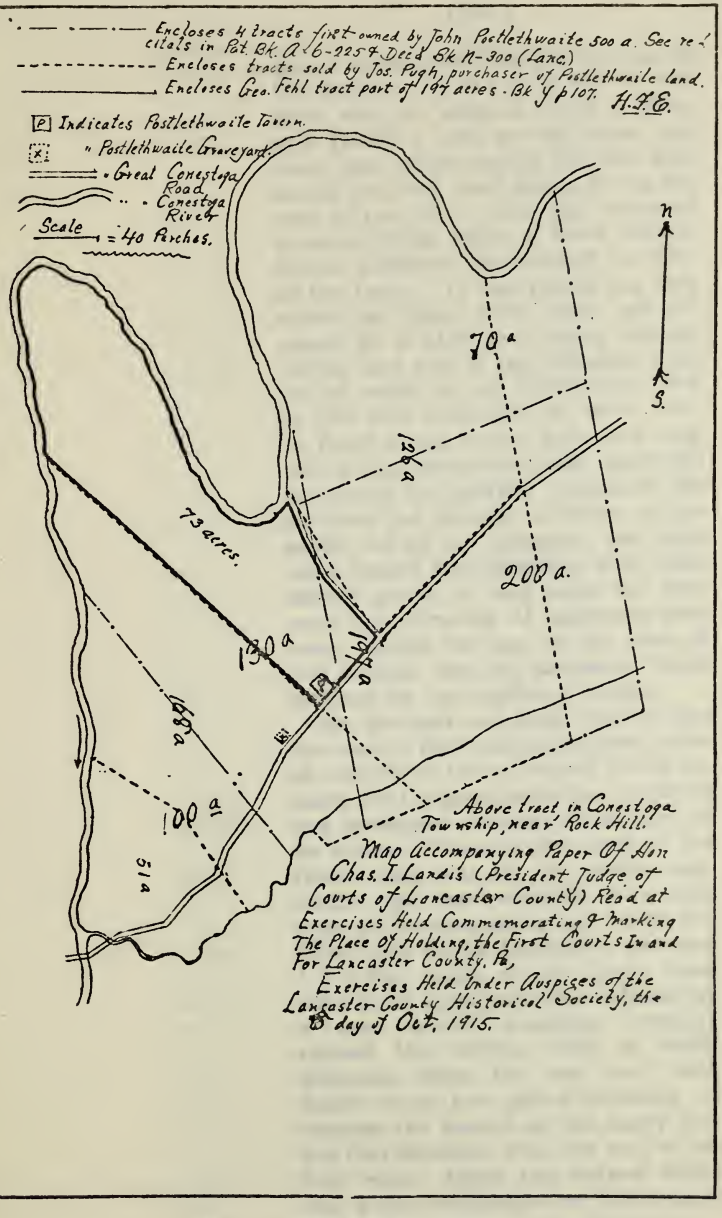
William Marsh, secretary of the Commissioners of Maryland, who attended at the making of the Treaty with the Six Nations on June 25, 1744, and for some succeeding days, writes in his diary as of June 21, 1744: "Messrs. Calvert, Craddock and

myself went into and viewed the court house of this town. It is a pretty large brick building, two stories high. The ground room where the justices of this county hold their court is very spacious. There is a handsome bench and railed in whereon they sit and a chair in the midst of it which is filled by the judge. Below this bench is a large table of half-oval form. Round this and under their worships sit the county clerk and several attorneys of the court, who, here, as well as in most other Courts of the plantations,plead as counsellors. There are particular seats and places allotted to the sheriff, crier, &c. Fronting the justices' bench and on each side of it are several long steps or stairs raised each above the other, like the steps leading into the north door of St. Paul's. On these steps stand the several auditors and spectators when a court is held here. It was on these that the Indian chiefs sat when they treated with the several governments. This court house is capable to contain above 800 persons without incommoding each other. When we had surveyed this room we went upstairs into one overhead. This is a good room and has a large chimney. In this the justices sit in the month of February for the convenience of the fire. Adjoining to this room is a smaller one, where the juries are kept to agree on their verdict. On the top of the court house is a kind of cupola. We ascended a ladder and got into it. From hence we had a complete view of the whole town and the country several miles around and likewise of part of the Susquehanna river at twelve miles distance." Mr. Marsh, of course, was wrong when he thought he saw the Susquehanna river.

On or about June 9, 1784, this Court House was destroyed by fire. A new one in its place was commenced in Centre Square, in the same year, and it was completed by February, 1787. This building is described as follows:

"This second Court House, which also occupied Centre Square at Lancaster, was a two-storied structure, having four faces and four gables, facing respectively towards North Queen, East King, South Queen, and West King streets, that facing southward being then considered its main front. The building was of brick, but its eight corners were laid up of blocks of cut stone and the lintels and window-sills were of the same material. From the centre of the shingled roof rose a steeple or cupola, in which hung the bell, and on this the hours were struck by the hammer of the Eberman clock, which had four dials, fronting north, south, east, and west, like the gables of the building.

"There were doors in the centre of each front of the building, but the principal entrance to the Court room, which occupied the entire lower story, was by the South Queen street front. The door on the North Queen street side was never opened, that end of the Court room being occupied by the Judges' bench. The west door was seldom opened, except when there was a great crowd in attendance, and the east door was used principally by the attorneys and Court officers, and by persons having business in the rooms in the second story of the building. At the north end of the Court room was the Judges' bench, placed on a platform raised some two or three feet above the floor. The bench was reached by a flight of steps placed at the east and west ends of the platform. In front of the bench




Map of Postlethwaite Tract.

was a convenient desk for the use of the Judges. At the west end of the desk was the witness stand, a little crib raised a step or two above the floor, just large enough for one man to get into, and close beside it was the seat of the crier. The 'bar' occupied a semi-circular space of some twenty feet in diameter, immediately in front of the bench. It was raised one step above the Court room floor, and inclosed by a high and strong railing. On the east side of the inclosure were placed seats for the grand jury, and on the west seats for the petit jury. In front of the juries were two long tables, and about two dozen chairs for the use of the lawyers. Access to the bar was had through a wicket at the south end of the inclosure, and here were placed two tipstaves with their official 'poles,' to keep order and prevent the intrusion of improper persons. Inside the bar, to the west of this wicket, was the prisoners' dock, inclosed by an additional railing.

"On the east and west sides of the bar were a few rows of benches, raised one above the other,and facing inward, for the accommodation of jurors and witnesses awaiting their turn to be called. The southern half of the Court room was for the public generally, and was supplied with long rows of benches rising one above the other, and facing the bench and bar. * * * The walls of the Court room were quite plain, but were relieved by a very heavy moulding running around the ceiling, while at equal distances from the east and west doors arose two fluted columns, to support the weight of the heavy girder that extended from the east to the west wall. Above the Judges' bench was a very well-executed painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania.

"The second story of the Court House was divided into three rooms, access to which was had by a circular stairway, built just inside the east entrance to the main Court room. Ascending this stairway, a landing was reached opening into the three rooms, the larger of which occupied the western half of the building, and was used for holding District and Orphans' Courts. The other two rooms occupied the eastern half of the building, and were used for jury rooms, meetings of City Councils, school board, etc. These rooms were heated by wood fires in old-fashioned fireplaces built in the corners of them."

In this building, besides the holding of the Court, the Legislature met while Lancaster was the capital of the State, from 1799 to 1812.

On August 23, 1852, the corner stone of the present Court House was laid by S. Sloan, architect, and Jas. Crawford, superintendent. The building was first occupied for the holding of the Courts on November 20, 1854. The addition on the north end of the same was commenced November 1, 1896, and it was completed about January 1, 1900.

While much more might be added to this sketch, yet I feel that I have sufficiently taxed your patience. In extenuation of the length of time that I have taken in presenting it to you, I must plead that it is to me a most interesting story, and one with which I think every citizen of our county should be acquainted. I make no pretense that what is here set down is new, for how can any one hope to bring to light new things after a lapse of almost 200 years? There are, however, a few historical facts relating to the subject which have not yet been enscribed in our journals, and their presentation, perhaps, may

serve as a sufficient excuse for the retelling of the incidents which have heretofore been noted.

### An Address By A. S. Benedict.

After "America," by the audience and band, Mr. A. S. Benedict, of Conestoga, read a pleasing paper, on "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," as follows:

Neighbors of old Conestoga, after having been assigned the topic, "German-Swiss Influence in Lower Conestoga Valley," I first wondered why so many German-Swiss came to Pennsylvania.

If you will review the early history, you will find, as early as 1671, Wm. Penn was in Germany preaching the religion he loved, and winning honest men to this cause. Again in 1677 he traveled over Europe, and preached his principles of peace to a war-weary people.

It was no small task to preach and suffer in a strange land. Penn did this so nobly that he won the love and gratitude of many Germans, and with them he kept his word as sacredly as he did with the Indians. It was a great moment in Penn's life when he faced the Indians, unarmed, under the Shackamaxon Elm. It was a greater moment when he preached his way into the hearts of the Germans along the Rhine.

This is why Pennsylvania became the most important German settlement in the New World. The true history of their mutual love and helpfulness is the unwritten story of the rapid growth of the grand old Keystone State.

These Germans that came to Pennsylvania were not an ignorant people.

They were the most learned settlers that came to America. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives, F. A. Muhlenberg, and eight Governors of Pennsylvania, had German blood in their veins. Among these early German settlers were such men as Christopher Sauer, of Germantown, the first great printer in America. In 1743, thirty-nine years before the Bible was printed in English, the Germans of Pennsylvania were reading the German Bible from the press of the learned Dr. Sauer.

Another German of note in those ways was Christopher Dock. He was a good scholar, a devout Mennonite, and a school teacher.

Dock's schools were famous among the Germans of the Schuylkill Valley. His Dunker friend, Christopher Sauer, persuaded him to write and print a description of his method of keeping school. Dock at first refused, fearing it would be sinful to write anything in his own praise. His minister, Dielman Kolb, removed his scruples on this score, and Dock completed the work August 8, 1750.

He then said he would not allow it to be printed during his lifetime, but nineteen years afterward Christopher Sauer's son won Dock's consent to print it. But the manuscript was lost. Dock wrote to young Sauer: "Do not trouble yourself about the lost writing. It has never been my opinion that it should be printed during my lifetime, and so I am pleased that it is lost."

But a year later it was found, and was published by the young Sauer in 1770.

This book was the first written and published in America on school teaching.

It is pleasant, indeed, to follow these early German-Swiss settlers westward through the fertile valleys and over the pleasant slopes of our own great county of Lancaster, and, in our historical cruise stop a while at Ephrata, where the second great printing establishment was located. Here and at Germantown many religious works, a newspaper and and almanac were printed and widely read.

We follow them on into ancient Conestoga township, and even into our homes.

Taking up the public spirit of our German-Swiss on the lower Conestoga, which included the original Conestoga, Pequea and Manor townships, I have collected these facts:

Among the German-Swiss holding township offices for Overseers of the Poor, Town Clerk Supervisors and Auditors during the one hundred years from 1740 to 1840, in Conestoga township, which includes Pequea, the Good family held offices for 31 terms; Bachmans, 17; Hesses, 20; Myers, 15; Millers, 10; Warfels, 16; Urbans, 11; Shenks, 11; Thomases, 6; Stehmans, 5; Rathfons, 6; Mussers, 10; Kendigs, 8; Haversticks, 7; Gochenaurs, 5; Fehls, 5; Brennemans, 11; Bears, 11, and also others a similar number of terms of office.

As to Justices of the Peace in Conestoga we have Germans holding office, among others, as follows: Martins, 1845-74; Fehls, '54, '59, '64, '69; Urbans, '61, '66, '71, '76; Fultons, '42, '47, '52, and others.

The German-Swiss were zealous enough to hold a fair amount of county offices. Michael Shenk, Commissioner, 1804; Jacob McAllister, 1832; John Warfel, Legislature, 1842;

Hugh Mehaffey, Register of Wills, 1836-39; Jacob Peters, State Legislature, 1860; John W. Urban, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, 1872-74; Amos Groff, Coroner, 1875-77; John P. Good, Recorder, 1880-82.

When we turn to landowners in Conestoga township, for the year 1780, we find the Bear family owned 180 acres; Brennemans, 450 acres; Burkholders, 180; Eshlemans, 640; Fehls, 100; Hesses, 649; Kendigs, 365; Kreiders, 305; Lines, 200; Myers, 220; Millers, 480; Resh, 240; Rathfons, 285; Stehmans, 725; Shenks, 580; Urbans, 300, and Warfels, 160 acres.

As to the value of our German-Swiss landowners' estates in 1780, we find that Bear's real estate was assessed at £10,000, Michael Brenneman's at £6,000, David, John and Benedict Eshleman's at £26,000; Samuel Myers, £8,800; Tobias Stehman's at £14,000, and Michael Shenk's at £6,000.

As to the German-Swiss predomination in Manor township, we find out of 280 heads of families, 15 were English or Scotch-Irish, and the other 265 were German-Swiss.

When we turn to the Germans of Manor township, taking in the public affairs and official life, we find that in the Legislature of Pennsylvania there were Jacob Krimmel, 1803-1807; Jacob Shuman, 1845-1846; Abram Peters, 1861. Jacob Stehman was State Senator in 1854.

There are now only a few figures I wish to read which will show our comparative standing in Lancaster county to-day. These figures will show to what extent these German descendants, or to what extent you have developed Conestoga, how an-

cient Conestoga stands in Lancaster county at the present time.

You have at present 1,131 landowners, owning one-seventeenth of the number of acres in the entire county.

You have one-fourteenth of the horses, representing one-thirteenth of the value of the horses in the entire county.

You have one-thirteenth of the cattle, representing one-fourteenth of the value of the cattle of the entire county.

You pay one-seventeenth of the county tax; you have one-sixteenth of all the money at interest.

You pay one-fifteenth of the personal taxes. You have within the borders of ancient Conestoga township forty schools, which measure up from every viewpoint to any schools in the other rural districts of Lancaster county.

You have a corps of teachers within those schools that have developed to such a degree of efficiency that their marks show that they are among the best in the county.

Thanks to the teachers and the pupils, and to the directors and the parents in aiding the teachers in bringing out the schools of the township, and showing their true German holiday spirit.

As to the patriotism displayed by the German-Swiss of Conestoga township, out of the ninety soldiers enlisted during the Civil War, sixty-two were German-Swiss. In the militia to protect the State of Pennsylvania, there were forty German-Swiss out of a total of forty-seven.

The Germans, as a people were not of an inventive turn of mind, but in the art of development, they were past masters.

The large landowner was not alone in work of development. The farm laborer, the mechanic, the business and professional men share an equal amount of credit.

As a rule, the German settlers stuck to the soil. As an example of the German landowner, I will mention the Stehman family, who, for 156 years, have owned land along the Old Road, and within the borders of ancient Conestoga township.

Just one day less than one hundred years before the birth of our president, H. S. Stehman, his great-great-grandfather, Jacob Stehman, was born. He built the old hotel at Slackwater, and also the grist mill, which afterwards was converted into the paper mill. He afterwards purchased the farm now owned by Charles Warfel.

We find that all succeeding generations of the Stehmans stuck to the soil until at present we have H. S. Stehman, Tobias Stehman, Albert Stehman, Frank Stehman, representing the sixth and seventh generations, owning five farms along the Old Road, and within the borders of ancient Conestoga township.

As a German laborer, I will mention Isaac Hoak, quite lately deceased. This man was born on the farm now owned by Frank Stehman, but at the time of his birth by Tobias Stehman. For seventy years Isaac Hoak first played, then labored for four generations of Stehmans, on Stehman soil. Only two years did he spend in labor for other men. I do not believe there is another case parallel to it in the county, possibly not in the State. Does that not show in the life of that man, as well as in the lives of his employers, a spirit that is invariably crowned with success

As an example of the strictly Swiss family, I will mention the Pfautz family. The first of this family landed in Philadelphia prior to 1709. Six generations of his posterity lived in ancient Conestoga township, all tilling the soil as owners or laborers.

Now, neighbors of old Conestoga, you as descendants of the German-Swiss of earlier days, have progressed along financial, industrial and educational lines. You have toiled and helped to build up the produce markets of Lancaster, until they have become the best in the country. The products from this particular section are asked for and sought out by our urban population. The proceeds therefrom have been deposited in our county banks, which has resulted in making our forty-eight banks worth the enormous sum of $48,000,000.

Through your industry you have helped to make Lancaster the greatest cattle market, east of Chicago.

You have helped to give Lancaster county a political standing so high that the flashing of her returns upon the canvass are as eagerly watched for as are the best districts of Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. You have helped to build a wonderful county and made her stand out so that she can be easily viewed from every part of the Keystone State.

You were willing to give your lives during the greatest of civil strifes. You have fought your way through until you can say that you have been a great factor in building the "Garden Spot" of the nation.

You, as German-Swiss descendants in all these achievements have done your part well and succeess has crowned your efforts. Well you may be proud of the part you have taken in building a township like Conestoga, a county like Lancaster, and a State like Pennsylvania.

### A. K. Hostetter's Address.

After music by the band, A. K. Hostetter read an erudite paper on "English and Scotch-Irish Pioneers of Old Conestoga and Their Descendants." He spoke as follows:

By scanning the historic pages of early Lancaster county we find that among the pioneer settlers in this locality were numerous families which came here from the British Isles. We also find, however, that for some reason they did not remain here long, most of them migrating from here to the neighborhood of the "Donegal Meeting-house," around which were grouped many of their old-time friends, most of whom were Presbyterians, and perhaps selected that locality so as to be near their place of worship. From thence they scattered to points farther west, some going to Cumberland, Juniata and Allegheny counties, while others pushed still farther into the undeveloped country of the Middle Western States.

History tells us that there were no white settlers in Lancaster county before 1708 or 09. However, there were a few traders scattered along the Susquehanna as early as 1703, these being Peter Bazilion, Jos. Jessop,, James Letort and Martin Chartier, all French; one, —— Mitchell, a Swiss; Nicole Godin, an active young fellow, reputed to be a sneak, and one, Franciscus. In 1705, Thos. Chalkley, an eminent Quaker preacher, of Nottingham, Chester county, made a visit to Conestoga, preaching to the Indians (through an interpreter) of the crucifixion of Christ and the saving power of Jesus. In 1706, Governor John Evans, who had come to America with Penn, fearing that the Indians at Conestoga might be alienated

on account of the warfare between the French and English, visited this place and was warmly received. In 1707 Governor Evans again visited Conestoga, but on this visit he was found to be a traitor, for he was permitting French Papists from Canada to trade with the Indians and seduce them from the English interests. In this, as well as other instances, it was shown that he was guilty of conduct far beneath the dignity of his position; so much so that the Legislature sent a petition to England asking for his removal, which request was granted, and Charles Gookin was named as his successor.

In 1709 Governor Gookin made his first visit to Conestoga and was much impressed with the attachment the Indians showed toward the English.

In 1711 he made a second visit to this place.

In 1715 Rev. Chalkley again visited and preached to these Indians.

In 1717, Sir William Kieth, who succeeded Governor Gookin, visited Conestoga, as he also did in 1722.

Having told you about the various visits made by the early English pioneers to this vicinity, we are now about to take up the subject of Indian traders, and, if possible, trace the line of descent of the English and Scotch-Irish down to the present generation.

It is always interesting to note the movement of population, and to trace the records of early settlers and settlements in any locality, particularly when the period covered is several centuries as in the case in this instance. However, to forge a connecting link between the families of those early pioneers and those of the present generation is an undertaking of no diminutive degree.

The earliest Indian traders to locate here were Canadian Frenchmen, the first of whom was Martin Chartier, who married an Indian squaw, and in 1708 died and was buried in Washington Borough, leaving all his property to his son, Peter, who likewise married an Indian squaw. Then followed Joseph Jessop, Peter Bazilion and James Letort. After the Frenchmen came the two Cartlidge brothers, Edmond and John, the only Quakers who were known to be traders. They resided in Chester county as early as 1698.

We now reach that part in the historic annals of our county when the Scotch-Irish and English appear on the frontier. In the list of taxables for 1718, we find that forty-one Englishmen had previously located hereabouts, including the single men, or freemen, as they are significantly called.

Among these we find that James Patterson, a native of Salisbury, England, located in Conestoga-Manor, about one mile east of Washington Borough, where he had a trading post; also, large tracts of land on the east and west sides of the river. The western part of his land was cleared and fenced for grazing. It was here where he kept his pack horses with which he brought his purchased pelts from along the Potomac. The Governor of Maryland, claiming all the land west of the Susquehanna as part of their domain, sent Colonel Cresap, with his band of ruffians, to take possession of this western tract. Cresap began laying claim by killing Patterson's horses. Patterson made a vigorous defense, saying that he would wade in blood up to his knees before he would allow Cresap to drive him away from there. These troubles, however, broke

up the west side trading post, which was a great loss to Patterson. This was the beginning of the border troubles, which led to Cresaps' war. Patterson died at his home in Manor in 1735. To his son, James, he bequeathed three hundred acres, in the Cumberland Valley. He left another son, Thomas, who died young; also, three daughters—[1]Susanna, who married an Indian trader, James Lowery, of Donegal; [2]Sarah, who married Benj. Chambers, a native of Ireland, who landed in Philadelphia in 1726, at the age of eighteen. Being a millwright, he was attracted, by the description of a hunter, to a fine water-fall at the mouth of the "Falling Spring," where he erected, first, a saw-mill, and later a flouring mill, much needed industries which soon influenced new settlements in the vicinity.

Here, in 1764, he laid out the town of Chambersburg. He was commissioned as Justice of the Peace; also, a Colonel of the Militia. His sons, James, William and Benjamin, entered the Revolution at its outbreak, in 1775. James was advanced to the position of colonel, while William and Benjamin became captains.

Colonel Benjamin died in 1788, aged about eighty. The third of Patterson's daughters, Rebecca, married John Keagy, of the old mansion farm. Dr. John Keagy, the eminent educator and author, was a descendent. One of the leading practitioners of the Lancaster Bar, Mr. John A. Coyle, is also a direct descendent of this family.

Mr. Keagy died, after which his widow married James Jacks, who after the Revolution became Register of Wills.

James Patterson died, after which his widow married twice—firstly, to Thomas Ewing, and afterwards to

John Conolly, and became the mother of the notorious Dr. John Conolly, who was imprisoned in Philadelphia for his traitorous conduct toward the patriots in their struggle against Great Britain.

Captain James Patterson settled on his Cumberland Valley farm until the Juniata Valley was opened up, when, in 1755, he got his warrant for 407 acres at Mexico, which, in 1763, he had patented. His home was known as "Pattersons," and to the river boatmen it was known as "Patterson's Landing." He died here. His will was probated at Carlisle January 22, 1722. His wife, Mary (Stewart), died in 1785, survived by the following named children, viz.: Captain William, James, Mary, Susanna and George. William (James, James) was married to Mary Galbraith, which marriage was blest with one son, Galbraith Patterson, who was born at Patterson Fort, now Mexico, in 1776, who studied law with Jasper Yeates and was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar in 1789. He was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar shortly afterwards, where he attained considerable prominence as one of the leading practitioners. He died in 1801. His widow married Jos. Orbison, of Chambersburg. Galbraith's marriage was blest with two children, Dr. Edmund B. Patterson, who practiced medicine at Lewistown, where he died in 1828, without issue, and Isabella, who married, firstly, David Maclay, and, secondly, Judge Alexander L. Hays, of Lancaster, who was born in Delaware, in 1793, graduated from Dickinson College in 1812, was admitted to the Delaware County Bar in 1815, practiced law in Philadelphia for one year and in Reading for six years. While in Reading he married

Miss Patterson. In 1827, Governor Schulz appointed him Associate Judge for Lancaster county, which office he held until 1833, in which year the district was divided, and Governor Wolf appointed him as President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster City and County, which office he held until 1849, when that Court was abolished.

William's wife, Mary, died, after which he married Esther Finley, a granddaughter of John Harris, and daughter of John Finley, who, in 1744, guided Daniel Boone and his party into Kentucky.

Mary (James, James) married General James Potter, of Cumberland county, who, although having had a very limited education, the native force of his intellect and his hopeful tact in military and civil affairs was such as to bring him success in all his undertakings. Having been driven from his settlement by the Indians at the opening of the Revolution, he enlisted and was with Washington during the campaigns at Valley Forge and Brandywine, and many of Washington's orders and letters are preserved among General Potter's papers. After years of military service, in 1782, he returned to his farms in Cumberland county, which farms aggregated about 900 acres. We find him assessed there with negroes, servants and other taxables, which indicate that he had attained great prominence. On one occasion he came within one vote of being elected President of the State.

General Potter's daughter, Mary, married Hon. Andrew Gregg, who, in 1790, was elected a member of Congress, which office he held for sixteen years. During the term of 1806-07 he was a member of the United States Senate.

In December, 1820, under Governor Hiester, he became Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1823 he was the nominee of the Federal party for Governor in opposition to John Andrew Shulze. His grandson, Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin, a son of Roland Curtin, was born in Bellefonte in 1815; studied law at Carlisle and Bellefonte; was admitted to the Bellefonte Bar in 1837; took an active part in the Harrison campaign in 1840; was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Pollock in 1855. By virtue of this office he became Superintendent of Public Schools, during which time he made one of his most popular moves by the institution of Normal Schools. In 1860 he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. At the close of the war he made another, and, perhaps, the most popular, move of his whole career by the establishment of Orphan Schools for the children of those who fell in the service of their country. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Minister to Russia. George Patterson married Jane Burd, daughter of Colonel James Burd and Sarah Shippen, of (Titian) Highspire, Pa., who was a daughter of Edward Shippen, at that time prothonotary of Lancaster county. This Sarah Burd was a sister to Chief Justice Shippen, consequently aunt to the Judge's daughter, who a few years later became so prominently identified in history as the wife of Benedict Arnold.

Among the descendants of this family we find that George's daughter, Charlotte,married William Thompson, of Thompsontown, Pa., whose son, Theodore S., married Annie Elizabeth Cassel, of Marietta, he being the proprietor of the Thompsontown flouring mills which were established in 1780. They had a son, Edward Shippen

Thompson, who married Charlotte Patterson Crowthers, and following the line of descent we find that William Haliburton Thomson married Charlotte Patterson, which now brings us to the eighth generation from our pioneer, James Patterson, and as a representative of that branch of the "family tree" we have Edward S. Thompson, a historian of Thompsontown, Pa.

In the early part of the Nineteenth century there occurred in the Patterson family a romance which historians have been very fond of alluding to, when Miss Elizabeth Spear Patterson (daughter of William Patterson, who was then a prominent merchant in Baltimore) met in that city Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, by whom she was wooed and won as a bride on December 27, 1803. When the war broke out between France and England in 1803, Jerome was cruising off the West Indies, but was soon compelled to take refuge in the port of New York, from whence he went to Baltimore, where, it is said, he was successful only in one particular, viz: That of a "drawingroom artist." Miss Patterson was universally conceded to have been the belle of her day. She was beautiful, rich, and highly accomplished. Young Bonaparte, like many others, fell in love with her, which feeling was at once reciprocated by her, with the above result.

After two years of married life he took his wife on a voyage to England. In the meantime he had heard of his brother, Napoleon's indignation about this marriage, and, therefore, left his wife at Lisbon under a plea of ill-health, and went permanently to plead his case before the Emperor, who had been heard to swear that no

Patterson should ever be a member of his family. He had the marriage annulled, and the young wife was never allowed to set foot on French soil

Whi e in England she gave birth to a son, Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, after which she returned to again make her home in Baltimore. This son grew to manhood and was married to Susan Mary Williams, by whom he had two sons. Jerome Napoleon Patterson and Charles Josepn Patterson.

The latter matriculated at Harvard in 1871 with a degree of A. B., in 1874 with the degree of LL.B., and at Mt. St. Mary's in 1882 with the degree of LL.D. He married Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, R. I., on September 1, 1876; was admitted to the Baltimore Bar in 1874; was Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt's administration in 1905, and Attorney General from 1906 to 1909.

I have previously stated that the first Quaker-Indian traders were the Cartlidge brothers (French), but the first English Quakers who became traders here were James, John and Tobias Hendricks, from Chester. The first two named were here prior to 1718, but we find no record of the date of Tobias' arrival here. However, we find that several bonds of tavern-keepers were taken by Tobias before the county was erected. The immense immigration into Pennsylvania caused the settlements on the frontier of the province to increase so rapidly that it was found necessary to have Chester county divided, and a number of petitions praying for the formation of a new county out of Chester were forwarded to the Governor. On February 20, 1729, the Governor issued an order for such division, and the formation of the pro-

posed new county. Tobias Hendricks was named as one of the viewers to lay out such dividing line. We also find that Tobias was one of the presiding Judges at three terms of Court held at Postlethwaite's—on November 1, 1729; February 3, 1730, and August 4, 1730. In Will book A, Vol. 1, P. 39, of our Court recordsr we find that his will was probated in 1739, and that he was survived by Catherine, his wife, and eight children, among whom was Tobias, Jr., who settled in Cumberland county, and in 1747 became tax collector for East Pennsboro township there. In 1760 we find him listed there among the taxpayers. In the next generation we find that Tobias, Jr., had a son, Abraham, who married Ann Jamison, both of whom are buried in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Ligonier, Westmoreland county.

They were survived by nine children, one of whom was John, who became one of the foremost citizens of his community. He was deputy surveyor of lands under Jackson and ran his first lines around his own pre-emption. He married Jane Thompson, a sister of Judge Alex. Thompson, a renowned jurist of the Franklin-Somerset-Fulton Bedford district. After his retirement from that official position his library became the law school of Marshall College of Mercersburg, at that time a prominent seat of learning in the town in which he lived. Frank Thomson, a son of this Judge Thomson, became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After the marriage of John Hendricks this name disappears from the annals of Pennsylvania history. William Hendricks, an older brother, who had for some time been a prominent lawyer in Cincinnati, moved

to Indiana and became second Governor of that State. He also served as a Member of Congress, and subsequently was United States Senator from that district.

To show what prominence he had attained in the Hoosier State, I beg to refer to Hendricks county, which was named in his honor. John and his bride soon followed William westward, locating near Zanesville, O., where Thomas, their oldest son, was born September 7, 1819. In 1822 he settled on a farm which became part of the plot on which Shelbyville, Ind., was afterwards built.

We have now reached the most prominent part of the Hendricks "Family Tree" when we refer to Thomas Andrew Hendricks, who in his early life, having shown an ardent love for books, was given all possible encouragement in that direction by his parents. After leaving his preparatory school, he was sent to Hanover College at Madison, graduating there in 1841. He then took up the study of law under Judge Major, one of the leading lawyers in Shelbyville, and later, under his uncle, Judge Thompson. He was admitted to the Bar in 1843, and soon attained great prominence as a lawyer. In 1845 he became a member of the Legislature.

In 1851 he was sent to Congress, which honor was again acorded him in 1853. From 1863 to 1869 he was United States Senator. In 1876 he became a candidate for Vice President of the United States with Samuel J. Tilden, and is said to have been elected, but was counted out. Although he had now become a full-fledged politician, yet he had at no time lost interest in his profession; on the contrary, his reputation as a lawyer, was growing and he was be-

coming all the more prominent as such. One of his most successful efforts in behalf of his client was that of Miller, an embezzling officer of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, in the United States Court, and the tact with which Mr. Hendricks handled the case showered the highest commendation on him. In 1884 William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, again nominated him for Vice President of the United States under Grover Cleveland's candidacy, and both candidates were duly elected. Mr. Hendricks took an active part in this campaign, but in no State was he more of a favorite or were his services more eagerly solicited than in Pennsylvania, where both lines of his ancestry had their roots. On one occasion, in making a stump speech in Philadelphia, he said: "The war is over; the winds of heaven have blown away the smoke of battle. We are one people. One flag once more floats over us all. One constitution establishes the framework for us all. Let us in heart and in hand, in sentiment, in affection, and fraternity be again one people."

Among the taxable of 1718 for Conestoga appears the name of Robert Middleton, a freeman, who evidently died about 1781, for in that year we find his will probated, and in it learn that he was survived by his wife, Mary, and three children, viz: John, who resided in Donegal; George, who by a Penn grant became the owner of a large tract of land in Martic township, and Jean. The only one of these having issue was John, who married Mary Moderwell. Their daughter, Mary, married John Whitehill in 1783. They had ten children, of whom John married Elizabeth Cameron. The first one of their eight children, Jane C., married Samuel

Redsecker. This now brings us down to the present generation when we refer to their daughter, Jane E. Redsecker, of this city, at present a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, as the widow of the late Samuel Slaymaker. The surviving children of this family are Miss Rebecca J., Samuel R., one of Lancaster's prominent manufacturers, as the head of the Slaymaker Lock Manufacturing Company, and Henry C., also members of this society. Miss Arabella W. Redsecker, of Columbia, and Samuel Redsecker, of this city, are also descendants of this branch of the family.

Another of the early English traders of this section whose descendants attained great prominence was Robert Wilkins, who settled near Conestoga in 1718, as indicated by a letter written by James Steel, the surveyor for Chester county, which county at that time included all of our present Lancaster county. It read as follows:

Philada, 6th 1st Mo. 1727.

"Loving friend Isaac Taylor:

"Some time in September, 1718 Robert Wilkins obtained a warrant for 150 acres of land near Conestoga as it was then called. Some time after he paid £10 of the purchase money, upon which he was allowed to add 50 more acres. Now, Robert Wilkins having sold his rights in the said land to James Anderson the Presbyterian minister of those parts, who, finding the survey begun but not finished, he desires the same to be completed and if there be any vacancy adjoining that may accommodate him, I desire thee to include it for him and send a return into the Surveyor general's office.

"I am thy real well wishing friend

"JAMES STEEL."

In 1719 Robert Wilkins bought 300 acres along the Susquehanna and laid out the town of Waterford, now Marietta.

In 1727 he sold this tract to Rev. James Anderson. Thomas Wilkins, the oldest son of Robert, in 1718 took up 200 acres along the river, which he sold to John Lowrey and which afterwards became part of the Duffy estate. He then purchased the tract adjoining the Donegal meeting-house, which he later sold to Gordon Howard. He died in 1747, leaving two sons and two daughters, viz: Andrew, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

Robert's son, Peter, located in the Cumberland valley, where he died in 1748, survived by his wife, Rachael, two sons, William and James, and one daughter, Margaret.

John, the third son of Robert, was an Indian trader who owned several hundred acres adjoining Gordon Howard's tract. He was the first man to take an aggressive stand against the Marylanders during the boundary difficulties. He was wounded several times. The Governor of Maryland offered $50 for his arrest. John Hendricks, who had turned traitor to the Penns, led him into an ambush prepared by Cresap, where he was captured and imprisoned in a filthy cell for many months in the Annapolis jail. He died in 1741, survived by his wife, Rachael, and five children. In 1742 his widow married John Ramsey,an uncle of David Ramsey, the noted historian, and a distinguished General in the Revolution. John Ramsey died in 1746, and in 1751 his widow was again married to Gordon Howard by a Lutheran minister in Lancaster. In 1755 her third husband died, after which she lived with her stepson, Jos. Howard, until she died.

John Wilkins, Jr (John Robert),

was born in 1733, moved to Carlisle in 1763,when he was appointed a lieutenant for Cumberland county. In 1773 he entered into the mercantile business in Bedford. At the outbreak of the Revolution he organized a company of associates, and in 1776 was commissioned a captain, and as such played a prominent part in the batties of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1783 he moved to Pittsburgh and opened a store at the northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Upon the organization of Allegheny county, he was appointed one of the Associated Judges of the Court, serving as a member of the supreme executive council in 1790. He was chief burgess of Pittsburgh, commissioner of public buildings, and County Treasurer from 1794 to 1803. He died in Pittsburgh in 1809, and was survived by General John and Hon. William Wilkins. The former was born in 1761; was an officer in the Revolution; Brigadier General during the Whiskey Insurrection, and was prominent in the history of Western Pennsylvania. He died in 1816, survived by a son, John, who married Rachael Howard, and a daughter, Janet.

Hon. William Wilkins was born 1779. He was a Judge of the United States District Court for western Pennsylvania. In February 1810, when the population of Pittsburgh was 4,800, the "Bank of Pittsburgh" was organized and Judge William Wilkins was elected its first President, and his portrait hangs on the walls of the bank, at this time. In September, 1817 James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States,visited Pittsburgh and was entertained by Judge Wilkins at his elegant home.

In 1816 better intercourse between Pittsburgh and the surrounding country became so necessary that a char-

ter was obtained for the building of the Monongahela bridge, a wooden covered structure at a cost of nearly $100,000, and William Wilkins was chosen as one of the building committee. He was a member of the Legislature and United State Senate from 1831-34; was Minister to Russia in 1835; was member of Congress 1843-4; Secretary of War under President Harrison in 1844-5.

Wilkinsburg, a town located about ten miles east of Pittsburgh and near to the old historic Braddock field, was founded by Judge Wilkins, and it was here that he erected for himself one of the most elegant houses of its day.

R. W. Guthrie, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh, and Hon. Geo W. Guthrie, at present a Minister to Japan, of the same city, are grandsons of Judge Wilkins.

Other names which we find in history among these early pioneers are. Stephen Atkinson and his sons-in-law, Thomas Doyle, Joshua Minshall. Samuel Reed, his son, Matthew; the Clark brothers, Edward Pugh, John Farrar, Adam Boyd, John Postlethwaite and others, but the time allotted for this paper and its preparation will not permit of any further reference to them, more than to say that we feel highly honored by the attendance at this celebration of ten descendants of the Postlethwaite family from Missouri, Illinois and other distant points, one of whom, Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has consented to read a paper to us this afternoon, from which we will learn a great deal of the history of this family.

### "Old Conestoga Neighbors."

This was followed by an address on "Old Conestoga Neighbors—1715–

1729," by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. The address was as follows:

Dear native county of Lancaster, we love you. Dear, beautiful, historic hills and vales of our fathers, our hearts are full because of your ancient story, which you have held in your bosom in silent dignity for two centuries and more. Dear skies of Conestoga, we look into your pure, blue vaults, and say, blessed be the land you have watched and hovered over—smiling in its peace and progress for 200 years.

Good people of lower Conestoga Valley—of our imperial county of Lancaster everywhere, and friends: It is right and proper that we give this day to a review of the work of the pioneers, and to extolling their virtues and their careers. True, not one of those whom we have studied or shall study, on this occasion, were rich in great estates and possessions.

None of them were of social or political eminence, of a degree to attract the attention of America, or of the Province of Pennsylvania. None of them accomplished, in himself, any prodigious feats or acts that made him a Washington or a Lincoln, or an Edison in his times or in his community. Nay, on the other hand, the greatest of them were comparatively humble—achieved only modest results —and when their last day's sun had set saw only the beginnings of a rude civilization accomplished.

Yet, their lives and labors, taken in connection with the results of later generations that have followed, were not mean nor small, nor unimportant. Two reasons make this so. First, great geniuses—men of power and who have achieved much for the world—have descended from those modest pioneers, as we have learned

to-day. Not only that, but strong and virile generations of industrious and thrifty and clever men and women, by hundreds, have come from them, right on these acres round-about, and have made this a garden, a region of wealth and prosperity. The last two or three generations at least, living here, have done a great work. Perhaps, the first generation hereabouts did not accomplish much. Perhaps the great things were done by recent generations—by the modern men of skill and force, etc. May be, we are the greatest generation that ever lived here. Yet, without the humble ancestor, the pioneer from whom we came—we and other modern generations, and the modern men of power and wealth and learning, who came from those primitive, plodding souls, would never have existed. Thus, as they lay at the source of all the goodness and greatness that followed, and made it possible, we should nold them in reverence, in gentle memory and extol in them, the meed of gratitude that is logically just and due to them. Second—what has happened here in 200 years is all a part of God's plan; and the humble beginnings of the life here under that plan are as sacred as the work being done here now. They were humble and poor, but when what God has designed for Conestoga Valley, for Lancaster county, for Pennsylvania, is considered as a whole, the work the pioneer did may be more important than the part which we performed.

When our county was created in 1729, and her first Courts were held here, this was not simply a wilderness, inhabited only by Indians. Neither were the other valleys and hillsides south, east, north and west, to the edge of the Susquehanna, barren of

civilized life and progress at that time.

In 1729, the actual heart or center of Old Conestoga—that land which our eyes now actually behold, two or three miles in all directions—was dotted with homes of civilized man built a dozen to fifteen years before. Off to the east, in Pequea's valley, was the twenty-year-old German Swiss settlement, with Strasburg and Willow Street as sentinels at its eastern and western limits. To the west, the Conestoga Manor, laid out and settled, at least ten years before 1729, was smiling and blooming under the industrial touch and thrifty care of the sturdy German-Swiss Mennonite brethren of that great garden. Off northwest, ten miles, Wright's Ferry, just established a year or two before 1729, was the healthy nucleus of the future Columbia; while farther on, up the Susquehanna, rugged Donegal was well-filled, at least a decade, by the Scotch-Irish pioneer, who worshipped and watched and worked and warred, while the German-Swiss tilled the interior valleys. The Hempfields and Manheim had felt the pulse of civilized life a few short years. The Earls had begun to awaken under the magic of the white man's plow. Lampeter and Strasburg regions had ten years at least of progress. The Valley of the Octoraro could boast of over 100 farms. Old Drumore and Martic, carrying within them their unborn daughters (Little Britain, Fulton and Providence), had throbbed, through a dozen years or more, with the active and hardy life of the buoyant Scotch-Irish. In fact, in 1729, this region of Susquehanna, Conestoga, Pequea, Octoraro and Chickies, just formed into a new county, had about 3,500 white inhabitants.[1]

Considerable history was made here before 1729. In 1638 Claybourne traded in this section.[2] Forty years before Penn reached Pennsylvania Conestoga river, with the Indians.[3] the Swedes carried on commerce upon About 1684 Penn himself visited this region.[4] In 1690 he laid out plans for a small county on the Susquehanna, extending from the mouth of the Conestoga, fifteen miles up the river, in which he designed a model city, to be a second Philadelphia, and drew up a complete plan of government for the same, which he recorded in 1703,[5] in Philadelphia. In 1701 Penn made a second journey to the Susquehanna coming by way of Chesapeake Bay and going home by travelling up the Conestoga and on to its source and then by French Creek to Schuylkill and back to Philadelphia,[6] in 1706 Governor Evans and members of Council, etc., made a treaty with the Indians, here and at mouth of Pequea.[7] The next year, 1707,[8] the Governor, with Col. French and Mitchel, Bezelion and others came here to make a second treaty and particularly held an important meeting at Washington Borough.[9] In 1710 Governor Gookin and French and Worley visited the Indians here in a treaty.[10] In 1711 another Indian treaty was held at Indiantown, partly to get them to agree not to harm the Swiss Mennonites who had recently settled at Pequea.[11] In 1717, just as a settlement by whites here took shape, a great treaty was held at Indiantown, between the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania and the chiefs of the Conestogoes, the Delawares and the Shawanoes and the Ganawese to keep land matters peaceable.[12] In 1720 James Logan and his party came here and held an Indian treaty at John Cartlidge's house, to

prevent these Indians joining other Indians in War.[13] In 1721 Governor Keith and members of Council and eighty horsemen held a big treaty here at John Cartlidge's house, at which a large audience of the Mennonite and other settlers were present, with the Conestogas and Iroquois Indians and again in 1722.[14] Also in 1728 Governor Gordon and members of Council and about thirty others held a treaty here at the house of Andrew Cornish, a mile from Indiantown, and also at Indiantown.[15] Thus we see a great deal of activity was going on here before 1729.

In 1729 an ancient Swede road from the lower Delaware reached into Conestoga.[16] The "Great Conestoga Road"—the first great highway from Philadelphia to Susquehanna—had stretched out across our new shire over thirty miles, from Octoraro to Conestoga, since 1714,[17] just where it lies to-day, before your eyes—now over 201 years old. And for three years, the new road from the Earls, to the head of Pequea, had been in use.[18] Several mills were in operation in different sections of the county. But while all this development had taken place, as we have noticed, in various sections of the county before 1729, Lancaster town was not yet in existence; all there was of that town then was a house or two built a year before.[19] This region then was to become, for a little while, the county-seat because it was about fifteen years older than Lancaster. But Conestoga was soon outstripped when the Hamilton boom took place, where Lancaster now stands.

Who were the Conestoga neighbors in 1729? When did they come here? Where did they live hereabouts?

The assessed inhabitants of what is

now Lancaster County, in 1718, were 129 male heads of families, and 12 single men or 141 in all, about one-third English and two-third German.[20] But there were some Welsh of Caernarvon and whites of other sections also here. In 1722 the most thickly settled sections of Lancaster county were known as Conestoga, Donegal and Pequea, and they included seven-eighths of all the white people then in what is now our county.[21] Donegal in 1722 had 92 male heads of families; Pequea had 42, and Conestoga had 244.[22] In 1724 Pequea embraced the land about the headwaters of Pequea creek, Donegal included all west of main Conestoga river (principally north of the site of Lancaster);[23] and in it lived a considerable number of German-Swiss, though most of the inhabitants were Scotch-Irish. Conestoga embraced all of our present county from the Susquehanna from and below the mouth of Pequea creek up to Columbia and northeastward of that width beyond Strasburg, Bird-in-Hand, the Earls and Ephrata, etc.

Let us see who the old Conestoga neighbors were. They were, in nationality, Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss. They were, religiously, Episcopalian, Quaker, Presbyterian and Mennonite. They were industrially farmers, merchants, millers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights and tradesmen. In discussing these old Conestoga neighbors we shall try to keep within a radius of five or six miles of the spot where we now stand.

Let us now draw a picture of this region all about us, within that radius, as it was 186 to 200 years ago. This is the 200th anniversary of the taking up the central tract of old Conestoga, where we now stand—the beginning of the little group of houses called Con-

estoga town, started in 1715 by James Hendricks, who in that year secured the right to 1,166 acres of land, reaching from Rock Hill up Conestoga river, eight miles—almost to Wabank and east along and south of "Stehman's run," nearly to New Danville Old Mennonite Church.[24]

This settlement differed from the Pequea settlement to the east. While the Pequea colony, at Willow Street, were all Swiss Mennonites, the settlement on Conestoga consisted of a Scotch-Irish and English core, bordering on both sides of that river, surrounded by scores of German-Swiss on all sides.

Now who were these old Conestoga neighbors of Postlethwaite's time? Who lived within a radius of five or six miles from this place in the days when our first Courts were held here and before?

Of English and Scotch-Irish residents, starting with John Postlethwaite and his grown up son, William, and passing up the Conestoga river on the eastern side, dwelling in consecutive order on or near the "Great Road," there were: James Hendricks,[25] John Hendricks, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Baldwin,[26] Thomas Gale,[27] George Gray,[28] John Linvill[29] (all owners of parts of the James Hendricks tract), John Farrer,[30] Richard Grist,[31] John Grist,[31] Wm. Hughes,[32] Edmund Cartlidge,[33] John Powell,[34] Thomas Doyle,[35] Stephen Atchison[36] and James Lewis.[37]

The Scotch-Irish and English people across from the above Postlethwaite's, on the Manor side, were Thomas and Reese Price, Alexander and Samuel Ritchey,[39] Joshua Low,[40] Daniel McConnell[41] and Alexander Beuse,[42] practically all of whose lands adjoined the stream.

On the Conestoga side, going down the stream from Postlethwaite's, there were Robert Wilkins,[43] Thomas Wilkins,[44] David Priest,[45] James Dawson,[46] Richard Carter,[47] Patrick Keregan.[48] And some what separated from the others and over toward Pequea creek, near Susquehanna, were Peter Kline,[49] Peter Creamer,[50] Francis Worley,[51] Joseph Rebman[52] and Robert Baker.[53]

Going down the stream on the Manor side there were Samuel Ritchey,[54] Andrew Cornish[55] and John Cartledge,[56] as English neighbors.

Over to the east on Pequea creek the English and Scotch-Irish, beginning about the neighborhood of Marticville and going down the creek, were: William and Robert Middleton,[57] Albert Hendricks,[58] William Sherrell,[59] David Jones,[60] Samuel Jones,[61] John Robinson,[62] John McCreary,[63] practically all on the east side of the creek, and Daniel Jones[64] on the west side.

Off to the west on and near Susquehanna river, beginning about Washington Borough, and extending up and down the river, the English inhabitants were Edward Smout,[65] James Patterson,[66] Moses Comb,[67] Martha Bezelion,[68] James Letort,[69] Thomas and Robert Wilkins,[70] Jonah Davenport,[71] John Hendricks[72] and the Chartier descendants.[73]

About two miles southeast from where we now stand, extending along the northwest bank of Pequea creek from the neighborhood of the "Burnt Mill," below Marticville, to near the Conestoga township line, there was a small Irish settlement consisting in succession down stream of Roland Ellis,[74] Collum McQuire,[75] John McDonald[76] and Francis McDonald.[77]

And adding both picturesque and

weird romance and melancholy to it all, along a dashing run of water, flowing into Conestoga river from the west, on an eminence, about a mile west of John Cartlidge's farm, was the village of the ancient dusky neighbors of these newcomers, the Conestoga Indian town, pensively looking across the Conestoga Valley to Postlethwaite's hill and village on the east, where their civilized successors and new neighbors were gradually taking the place of these aborigines, who had held forth here for centuries, and whose sun was now setting forever.

These, then, together with a little Indian town in a loop of the Conestoga near Atkinson's, up the stream, were the Scotch-Irish and English and aboriginal neighbors of ancient Conestoga, in the center of which we stand and hold our exercises this day.

Who were the German-Swiss neighbors of those English and Scotch-Scotch-Irish making up the center of this ancient section between and about 1715 and 1729? Off toward sunrise, with its western limit at West Willow, was the Pequea Swiss colony; south of it. Amos Strettle's 3,380 acres; and southwest of that, Herr and Kendig's 5,000 acres.

Above Postlethwaite's, and between the English on Conestoga river on the west and the Swiss tract and Herr and Kendig on the east, coming down (from West Willow and the London or Estaugh tract of over 8,000 acres[78]) toward the spot where we now stand, were Harnish[79] and Herr[80] and Schlagel[81] and Pretter[82] and Samuel Gulden[83] and John Burkholder[84] and George Kendrick[85] and John Milen[86] and Christ Herr[87] and Benedict Venrich[88] and Hans Moyer[89] and Melchoir Breneman[90] and Michael Shenk[91] and Christopher Franciscus[92] and

Jacob Eshleman[93] and Tobias Stehman[94] and others.

The German-Swiss neighbors below Postlethwaite's east of the Conestoga across to the Pequea were Jacob Miller,[95] Michael Sprengle,[96] Hans Keagy,[97] Frederick Maynard,[98] Benedict and Jacob Eshleman,[99] John Stoneman,[100] Christian Burkholder,[101] Henry Stehman,[102] Abram Burkholder[103] and a few others.

Across the Conestoga, the Manor, as far noth as a line extending from Millersville to Washington Borough, had been generally settled for twelve years in 1729 by the German-Swiss. Passing from the Conestoga river westward, in tiers, reading from north to south, by great large tracts were: Christian Herr,[104] Abram Herr, John George Seeger, Michael Moyer (whose farm of 217 acres coincided with the whole of Millersville to-day west of Manor turnpike, or George street), Henry Kilheffer, Rudy Herr, John Shank, Christian Martin, Jacob Hostetter (containing Windom), John Herr, Abram Herr, Michael Shenk, Michael Baughman (whose farm included Letort), Jacob Brubaker and Michael Moyer (whose farm of 270 acres in partnership bounded Indian town on the east), John Shank and Martin Funk's 480 acres (whose joint tract included Central Manor), Andrew Kauffman and Michael Baughman's western farm, which reached to the Indiantown 500 acres, and bounded it on the north. Two other ancient Manor tracts lay on the west bank of the Conestoga—Peter Leman's[105] tract bounding the Cartledge tract on the south, and south of Leaman's, Michael Creitler's[106] tract of 290 acres—this last named extending from the road at the upper end of Safe Harbor, in Manor, to the road near the lower end of Safe Harbor

leading westward into Manor by the Safe Harbor school-house.

The large tract stretching from Washington Borough to Creswell, of 3,000 acres, extending eastward nearly to Central Manor and Letort, was reserved by the Penns, prior to 1729.[107] And the remainder of the Manor, south of Creswell and west of Indiantown (except such tracts on the river as a few English and Scotch-Irish had taken up) was all vacant in 1729.

Thus we have now traced out the English and the German-Swiss neighbors for several miles in every direction from Postlethwaite's in 1729; and for a dozen or fifteen years prior thereto. Out of the 285 heads of families and single male adults in and about old Conestoga, in 1726 or 1728, nearly half of them lived there as early as 1718, as the assessments show. Therefore, in 1729, a great portion of the people who lived round about here were old residents. Some of them lived there since 1712.[108]

Those desiring more accurate information as to the location of the several tracts, and as to who dwell on those tracts to-day will be aided by consulting the map accompanying this paper and the key explaining the same, so far as the map includes the tracts mentioned.

Many interesting personal incidents could be told about most of those old Conestoga pioneers, if time and the occasion permitted it. A few can be mentioned, however. Postlethwaite died a few years too early to make golden returns out of his land investment. He borrowed 247 pounds on his 496 acres and failed, and it was sold for 500 pounds, and a few years later the purchaser sold it in parts, receiving over 3,000 pounds for

it.[108a] Thomas Baldwin was a son-in-law of James Hendricks and a brother-in-law of John Linvill.[109] Tobias Hendricks and Andrew Cornish were the Conestoga members of the county's first bench of Judges. John Grist was tried for attempting to dispossess Indians from their land. Schlagel-Worley and Atkinson all had mills in the Conestoga.[110] James Patterson could fight as well as pray; when his ferry, near Washington Borough, was interfered with, he declared, to defend it, he would wade in blood up to his knees.[111] Wm. Clark in his will gave his wife an estate condition ed on "Christian behavior."[112] Daniel Preece in his will gives a certain daughter a full share if she marries a Dutchman, but only a shilling if she marries an Irishman.[113] Francis Worley was an important factor in all Indian treaties. John Cartledge was given his land at twenty per cent. off on condition he looked after the welfare of Indiantown.[114] Samuel Gulden was a Swiss Mennonite minister and also John Estaugh.[115] Herr and Kendig, who received the 5,000 acres of land, owned everything on Pequea creek, below Beaver down to Marticville. They sold it at great profit to many holders. Christopher Franciscus was noted for killing panthers and wolves in the woods and was a reputed giant.[116] Mart Mylin started brick making in 1724.[117]

When we turn to the public activities of those early neighbors of Conestoga, we find that thirty-eight of them were signers of the petition in 1728 to create the county of Lancaster out of 188 signers from the entire county, or over one-fifth.[118] This section furnished more signers according to the area than any other. Jones, the Hendrickes, Postlethwaites, Gales,

Swifts, Linvills, Worleys, Pattersons, McCurrys, Bakers, Middletons and Wilkinses, Hughs, Willises, Mitchells, Brians, Powells, and Ludford, representing the English,and Stoneman,Stehman, Ferree, Barr, Funk, Lemon, Hanspacker, Miller and others, representing the German-Swiss, all signed it.

The Court records in Chester county as to Conestoga township in those days show that both the English and the Swiss took part in public affairs.[119] Christopher Franciscus was Constable in 1722 and 1723, John Roberts in 1724, Benedict Venrick in 1725, David Jones in 1726, 1727, 1728 and 1729. The Constable of West Conestoga in 1727 was Daniel Ashleman, and Wildiam Hughes in 1728 and 1729. Peter Worral, John Baldwin, Robert Carter, Thomas Lindley, William Hughes, John Carter, Samuel Lewis, John Baker and others, early Conestoga citizens, served on the grand juries and made up petit juries, etc., in 1720 to 1729.

The minutes of the County Commissioners from 1729 onward show also that Conestoga and her citizens were taking a leading part in the public affairs of the new county.[120]

The steady growth of the ancient Conestoga region from the time when the inhabitants were first assessed here in 1718 is shown by the assessments to be as follows:[121] English, 43; single, 12, and Dutch, 86; total, 141, male heads and families and adults in 1718—166 in 1719, the same in 1720. 142 Swiss and 56 English in 1721 or 196—66 in West Conestoga and 148 in East Conestoga or 214 in 1722. (The assessment of 1723 is missing). Two hundred and forty in 1724—243 in 1725. and 285 in 1726. From 1726 to 1729, when our county was organized, the assessments of Conestoga, Donegal

and Pequea (all there was of now Lancaster county) are lost or destroyed. And since 1729, when our new county began its career, the assessments, of nearly a score of years of practically the whole county, are lost or destroyed and no copy or record of virtually any of them were ever made, except a few appearing in Evans and Ellis' history.

The assessment of 1721 shows the valuation of the property owned by the various citizens of Conestoga. In it we find that among the English, John Cartlidge was valued at sixty pounds, Francis Worley at 20, Robert Baker at 31, John Gardner at 24, James Patterson at 50, James Letort at 100 and Peter Bazilion at 154 pounds. Among the Palatines the largest land owners and the wealthiest men in 1721 about Conestoga were Christian Herr, 32 pounds; John Herr, the same; Martin Kendricks, 60; Christ Franciscus, 30; John Buckwalter, 40; John Line, 55; Jacob Kendrick, 46; Isaac Lefever, 50, and Daniel Ferre, 50 pounds. From this we see that Letort and Bazilion were the best rated men of the times here.

In religious profession, as we have said, Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Mennonites flourished here. The Quaker leaders were James, John, Tobias and Albertus Hendricks[122]—Francis and Susanna Worley[123] and their family, viz.: Rebecca, Mary, Caleb, Brosey and Henrry Worley—John and Edmund Cartlidge,[124] Thomas and Elizabeth Gale, Samuel Jones, Joshua Low and a few others.[125]

These Quakers were the southern branch of the Quaker migration from old Chester. They were likely the earlier branch, arriving about or before 1718. The northern branch followed John Wright to the Columbia

locality about 1726.[126] Sufficient proof that they came from old Chester lies in the fact that Worley, Baldwin, Cartlidge, Hendricks, Linvill, Hughes, Gale, Worrall and others all appear as residents of Chester in the Chester County Recorder's office records, from 1696 to 1720, etc.[127]

Then, too, the Concord quarterly meeting of Friends in and about Philadelphia, in 1722, as shown by their minutes, resolved that it was "necessary to visit those friends that are removed to Conestoga, etc."[128]

The Episcopalian branch was represented by John and William Postlethwaite[129] and others. The society for the propagation of the Gospel to foreign ports aided their movement to these regions.[130] The Presbyterians living in this old Conestoga region were James Patterson,[131] the Middletons,[132] the Wilkens,[133] the Carters,[134] the Lindleys,[135] the Atkinsons,[136] the Linvills, the Evanses[137] and others.

The Mennonites were the Ger-man-Swiss of the Manor and in fact the other scores of them on all sides.

Somewhere in these valleys did these religious ancestors worship as early as 1718. The Mennonites worshipped here in some sort of meeting house before, Masonville church ground was given them out of the Michael Baughman tract,[138] before they received the New Danville Church grounds out of the Samuel Gulden tract[139]—before Samuel Boyer gave them "Beyerland"[140] and before Benedict Eshleman gave them "River Corner."[141]

As to the Episcopalians, Hazard's Register, Vol. 5, p. 21, tells us that an Episcopal Church was built in Conestoga in 1732. That may mean the Episcopal Church at Churchtown, far up the Conestoga Valley.

The minutes of the Donegal Presbytery of 1732[142] and other records from the year 1725[143] onward make reference to the Presbyterians of "Conestoga;" and Ministers were more or less regularly sent to them at those dates. Somewhere here surely the Presbyterians I have mentioned worshiped. They did not (except one or two) worship at Donegal, because Donegal itself refers to them as Presbyterians of "Conestoga," and sent ministers to them. It seems likely that wherever they worshipped that they were the predecessors and ancestors of the First Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, and moved in or began to worship there after the county government and other public county activities moved in from Conestoga. It is certain that the calls for ministers by the "Presbyterians" of Conestoga" cease and the calls for ministers by the "Presbyterians of Lancaster" begin simultaneously, 1741-2.

As to the Quakers (who, next to the Mennonites, were the strongest sect here, in earliest times) it seems they worshipped, either at Wright's Ferry (now Columbia) or at Bird-in-Hand, or both. These were their first known meeting houses near here.[144]

I may stop long enough, at this point to say that in 1729 there were large regions round about this place not taken up. The region, of Conestoga Center was not opened up until twenty years later. Much of the land about Shenk's Ferry was not taken up until 1750.[145] The Creswell and Highville region also opened up late. Colemanville and Martic Forge lay dormant also for ten or twelve years after the time of the Postlethwaite Courts. The same is true of other adjacent sections.

I must stop also to observe the influence of early land boundaries upon the public roads of to-day. In many cases the division lines of the ancient large tracts were used as roads and finally became the public highways, and are so to-day.[146] Thus, when you spin along these old highways, pray do not forget that the roads became fixed where they are, simply because at the beginning that road on which you pass (as well as other roads) happened to be the dividing line between two large 500 acre farms, etc. The surveyor ran those lines as they are so as to make the first tracts abut properly on the great streams; and the whole plan of our principal roads grew from it.

Such was the Conestoga neighborhood from 1715 to 1729; such the movements and activities and incidents in the opening years of civilized life here, and such were the old Conestoga neighbors, English, Scotch-Irish and German-Swiss.

Very early in their careers the English and Scotch-Irish began moving up the river to Donegal, and joined their brethren who first landed there. Pattersons,[147] and Middletons[148] and Mitchels and Burts[149] and Gardners and Wilkinses,[150] among others moved there from Martic and Conestoga before 1726. They continued moving out of Conestoga—out of Donegal—moving westward and southwestward, and by 1750 they and their descendants dwelt numerously in the Cumberland Valley, in now West Virginia, in western Pennsylvania and along the Ohio. By that time, too, very few of them were to be found in Conestoga. Those Scotch-Irish and English followed the frontier line as it moved westward—they followed the political offices wherever they newly opened,

they followed and managed political affairs and public affairs. And thus it happened that they left Conestoga entirely. Not one Scotch-Irish or English Quaker name exists in the Conestoga or Manor region to-day. The races that founded the settlement and first managed its affairs are now all gone; and no physical evidence remains to-day that this region ever had a Scotch-Irish and English admixture in its origin. But, on the other hand, the German-Swiss who were practically contemporaries of the Scotch-Irish and English, who held the plow while the latter held the offices, are here in their descendant, to this day. Very early they began buying out their English and Scotch-Irish neighbors; and many patents issued to German-Swiss settlers for land warranted to Scotch-Irish and English holders attest this fact.

And now our task is done. We leave these ancient Conestoga, Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss neighbors and also their dusky Indian friends, who lived in peace, one with another for many years. The Indian and the Scotch-Irish both have gone from Conestoga. The one to the "Happy Hunting Ground;" and the other to regions where the German-Swiss did not hamper them. Your knowledge of history and of the Scotch-Irish character must help you determine where these regions are. Both those races are gone. But the stocky, steady German-Swiss are here to-day, guarding the graves of their fathers, helping to feed the world from the soil, heightening the glowing sunset over Conestoga's valley, by reflecting upon the sky, the lustre of their golden corn, and "holding fast to that which is good."

## CITATIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

1. Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, Vol. 12, p. 23. (Hereafter cited "Lanc. Hist.") 2. Vol. 3, Md. Arch., p. 66 and do., Vol. 5, p. 231. Also Eshleman's Susquehannocks, etc., p. 19.(Hereafter cited "Susq. Ind. etc."). 3. Susq. Ind. etc., p. 20. 4. Do., p. 129 and authorities there cited. 5. Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, pp. 10 and 11; also, 1 Haz. Reg. 400. 6. Susq. Ind., 159 and citations. 7. Do., p. 184 and Vol. 2, Col. Rec. 261. 8. Do., p. 187. 9. Do. 10. Do., p. 201. 11. Do., 208 and 2, Col. Rec. 532. 12. Do., 224 and 3, Col. Rec. 21 and 22. 13 Do., p. 241. 14. Do., 252 and 256; also, Col. Rec. 15. Do., p. 302 and 3, Col. Rec. 309. 16. Susq. Ind., pp. 21 and 36; also, Campanius, p. 157. 17. Rec. Lanc. Co. Qr. Sessions Office Docket, No. 1, p. 89. 18. Chester Co. Qr. Sess. Records and Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, p. 17. 19. Witham Marshe Dairy and Susq. Ind., p. 344. 20. Assessment of Conestoga 1718 and Evans and Ellis Hist. Lanc. Co., p. 20. 21. Do., and assessments for said years. (Assessments for 1718 to 1826 inclusive—except that of 1723, are in the possession of Gilbert Cope of West Chester). 22. See Assessments. 23. Do. 24. Pat. Bk. A, Vol. 6, p. 225 (Hbg.) and drafts in Bk. D, 82-161 and D, 78-19 and 46 and D, 66-209 and Pat. Bk. A, 7-336 and 7. 25. Do., 26. Draft Bk. D, 266-209, Hbg. (Hereafter cited "D. B."). 27. D. B. Vol D., 78-20. 28.—Pat. Bk. A, 7-336 and 7. (Hereafter cited "P. B."). 29. D. B. Vol. D, 78-20. 30. As adjoiner in D. B. Vol. D., 88-138 and Taylor Papers (Drafts) No. 2664, hereafter cited "T. P. Drafts." 31. Do. 32. T. P. Drafts 2484-6-8, No. 2607 and 2678. 33. T. P. Drafts, No. 2559 and 2607 and 2722. 34.

T. P. Drafts, No. 2531. 35. Do. 36. Do., 2678. 37. Do. 38. Third Ser. Pa. Arch., Vol. 4, Map Con. Manor. 39 to 42. Do. 43. D. B. Vol D, 88-102 and 104. 44. Do. 45. Do., D, 88-161 and Pat. Bk. A, 6-320 and T. P. Drafts No. 2363. 46. T. P., Do. 47. Do., No. 2596 and Vol. D, 88-102 and 4. 48. Vol. D, 78-46. 49. Pat Bk. AA, 13-491. 50. Do. 51. Vol D, 69-285 and Survey Book B, 22, p. 121. 52. Do., Pat Bk. B, 22-124. 53. Do. 54-56. Map Con. Manor, and Evans & Ellis, 950. 57. T. P. Drafts, No. 2689 and Pat. Bk. A, 10-143. 58. D. B. Vol. A, 84-42. 59. D. B. Vol. D, 78-47 and Survey Bk. B, 22-121. 60. T. P. Drafts, No. 2581, p. 2, Pat. Bk. A, 7-134. 61. Do. 62. T. P. Drafts, No. 2401. 63. Lanc. Col. Rec. Off. M. M., 224. 64. Survey Bk. B, 22-121. 65 to 67. Map Con. Manor. 68 to 73. T. P. Drafts, No. 2397 and 2400. 74 to 77. Do., No. 2552 and No. 2405. 78. Do., 2486. 79. Do., 2559. 80. D. B. Vol. D, 73-138. 81. T.P. Drafts, No. 2472. 82. Do. 83. D. B. Vol., D, 88-126. 84. Do., D, 78-206. 85. Do. 86. Do. 87. Do., D, 13-138. 88. Do., D, 78-208. 89. Do., D, 73-53. 90. Do., 138. 91. Do., 78-46. 92. T. P. Drafts, No. 2616. 93. Pat. Bk. A, 6-321. 94. Lanc. Rec. Off. N, 301. 95. D. B. Vol. D, 88-102. 96. Do., 104. 97. Book 102-45. 98. Pat. A, 9-493 and B, 22-121. 99. Pat. AA, 13-490 and 4. 100. B, 210 (Lanc.). 101. C, 12-3 (Hbg.). 102. Do. 103. Vol. D, 537 (Hbg.). 102. Con. Manor Twp. 705 and 106, T. P. Drafts, No. 2483. 107. Con. Manor Map. 108. Pa. Arch, Vol. 1, p. 337. 108a. Lanc. Co. Recorder's Office. 190. Vol. 19-20, Ser. Arch., p. 640. 110. Do., 644 and T. P. Misc., No. 2827. 111. 1 Pa. Arch., 334. 112. Will Bk. A, 1-5 (Lanc.). 113. Lanc. Reg. Off. 114. Pa. Arch., 2d Ser.,

19-644. 115. Do., 608 and 574. 116. Weekly Mercury, Jan. 14 and 27, 1729 (30). 117. Vol. 10, Arch, 2d. Ser., 721. 118. See petition Lanc. Hist., Vol. 12, p. 28. 119. See Records. 120. Vol 1, Com. Office (Lanc.). 121. See assessments. 122. Hendricks-Worley marriage, certificate (Cope). 123. Do. 124. Evans & Ellis, p. 15. 125. Hendricks-Worley marriage witness (Cope). 126. See Hist. of Columbia. 127. Ches. Co. Records. 128. Evans & Ellis, p. 896. 129. St. James Church Records. 130. Evans & Ellis, p. 464. 131. Donegal Records. 132. Do. 133. 37 Family Records. 138. Map of Manor. 139. Gulden Draft. 140. R, 3-549, Rec. Off. Lanc. 141. Bk. SS., 110, Rec. Office Lanc. 142. See minutes. 143. Presbytery of Newcastle. 144. See Ellis & Evans. 145. See surveys at Hbg. 146. Proved by surveys and map accompanying this paper—vide. 147. Cf. Conestoga and Donegal Records. 148. Bk. A., p. 38, Rec. Off. Lanc. 149. Evans & Ellis 17. 150. Do.

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**TOWNS.**

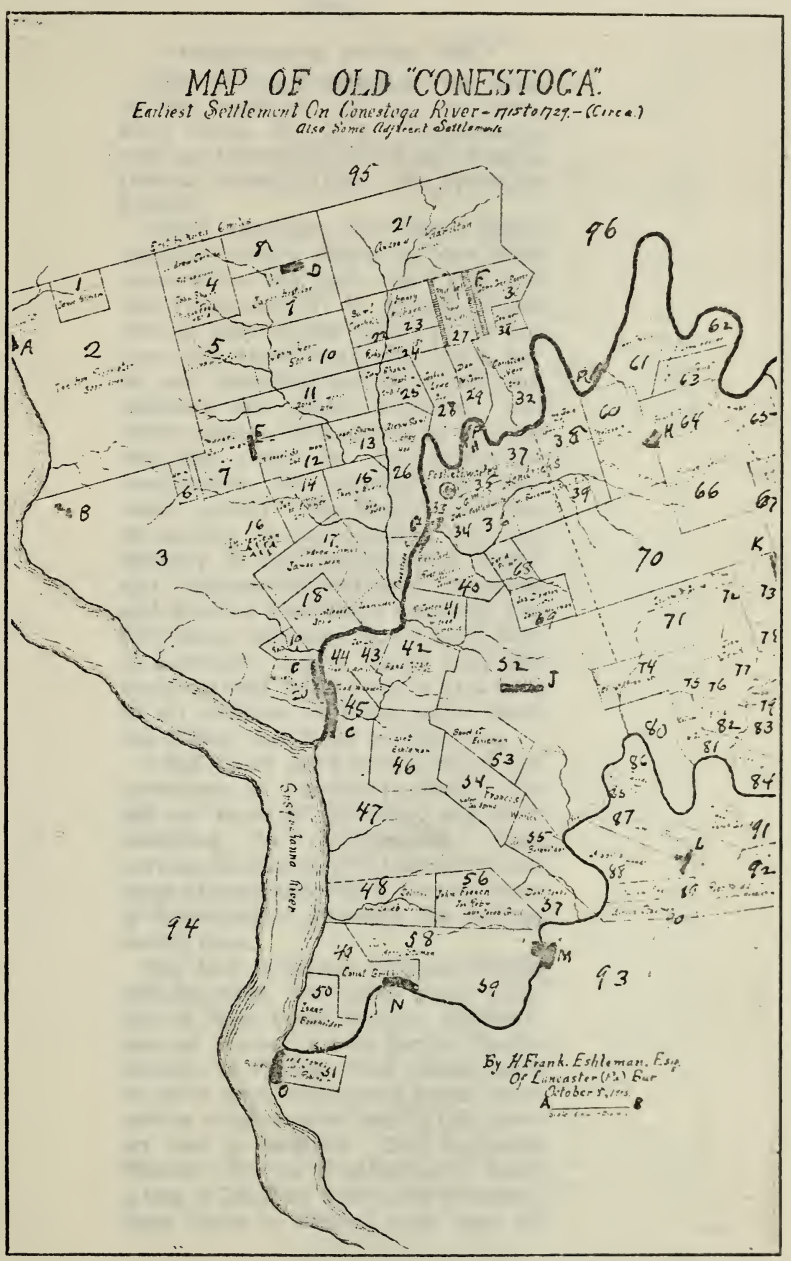
A, Washington Borough; B, Creswell; C, Safe Harbor; D, Windom; E, Letort; F, Millersville; G, Rock Hill; H, New Danville; J, Marticville; K, West Willow; L, Marticville; M, Martic Forge; N, Colemanville; O, Pequea; P, Slackwater; R, Wabank.

**STAR AND CIRCLE.**

Postlethwaite; Large Stream, Susquehanna River; next in size, Conestoga River; smallest, Pequea Creek.

## KEY TO MAP OF LAND OWNERS.

1, James Patterson; 2, The Proprietors' 3,000 A; 3, vacant; 4, Andrew Cornish (later John Shenk and Martin Funk); 5, Andrew Coffman; 6, Abram Stoner; 7, Michael Bachman; 8, vacant; 9, Jacob Hostetter; 10, John Herr; 11, Abram Herr; 12, Michael Bachman; 13, Michael Shenk; 14, Jacob Bropather, Michael Moyer; 15, Thomas and Reese Price; 16, Indiantown; 17, Andrew Cornish (later James Logan); 18, John Cartlidge; 19, Peter Leaman; 20, Michael Creiter; 21, Andrew Hamilton; 22, Samuel Overholtz; 23, Henry Kilhaver; 24, Rudy Herr; 25, John Shenk and Christian Martin; 26, Alexander and Samuel Ritchey; 27, Michael Moyer (later Millersville); 28, Joshua Low; 29, Dan McConnell; 30, John George Seeger; 31, Abram Herr; 32, Christian Herr; 33, John Postlethwaite (formerly part James Hendricks); 34, John Postlethwaite (formerly Tobias Hendricks; 35, John Postlethwaite (formerly Michael Shenk); 36, John Postlethwaite (formerly John Hendricks); (35 and 36 inclusive are John Postlethwaite's 500 acres; 35 and 39, inclusive, are parts of James Hendrick's 1,100-acre tract); 37, Thomas Baldwin; 38, Thomas Gale (later George Grey); 39, John Linville; 40, Richard Carter (later Robert Wilkins, finally Jacob Miller); 41, Richard Carter (later Michael Stringle); 42, Hans Keagy; 43, James Logal; 44, Francis Worley; 45, Fred. Maynard; 46, Benedict Eshleman; 47, vacant; 48, Kaleb Baker (this and 56 were the original Col. French tracts); 49, Christian Burkholder; 50, Isaac Burkholder; 51, David Jones (later John Robinson); 52, vacant; 53, Benedict Eshleman; 54, Francis Worley (later Joseph Stone); 55, Abram Burkholder; 56, John Rebman (later Jacob Good); 57, Daniel Jones; 58, claim of Henry Stehman; 59, vacant; 60, Melchoir Breneman; 61, Hans Moyer; 62, John Ferree; 63, Richard Greist; 64, Benedict Venrich; 65, Christopher Franciscus and Hans Nissley; 66, Samuel Guldin; 67, Pequea Swiss Mennonite Settlement; 68, David Priest; 69, James Dawson (later Jacob Ashleman); 70, vacant; 71, vacant and Collom McGuire; 72, John Meyer; 73, Hans Hess; 74, Christopher Franciscus; 75, John McDonald; 76, vacant; 77, John DeHoff; 78, vacant; 79, Ulrich Hoober; 80, vacant; 81, Collom McGuire; 82, Robert Ellis; 83, vacant; 84, Hans Boyer; 85, Thomas Lindley; 86, John Warder and John Swift; 87, Samuel Boyer; 88, Albertus Hendricks; 89, William Sherrell; 90, Ulrich Stauffer; 91, Peter Good (now Jacob Good); 92, Robert Middleton; 93, vacant, in Martic Twp.; 94, York county; 95, Hempfield Twp., north of Conestoga Manor, now part of Manor Twp.; 96, part of Lancaster Twp.




The figures and letters on above map are a key indicating owners, village, etc. See pages 291-292. Scale, A to B equals 1 mile

"Postlethwaite Family, 1750."

"How Firm a Foundation" was sung by the audience, led by the band, after which Mr. C. E. Postlethwaite read an interesting paper on "Postlethwaite Family, 1750." He spoke as follows:

While attending the annual Pennsylvania Society dinner in New York some five or six years ago I first met the Honorable W. U. Hensel, whom you all knew better than was my fortune and whose death has left a gap in your historical and other political, business and social societies, and whose memory will always be honored and kept green by Pennsylvanians everywhere, but especially in Lancaster county. Mr. Hensel said that he needed no introduction to any member of the Postlethwaite family and commented with such complete and detailed knowledge upon the history of our forebears in the early days of Lancaster county that I then and there realized that I owed it as a duty to my children to know more about the family than I did at that time.

I had heard more or less about our ancestors of Lancaster county, but did not have all the facts, and after obtaining the information from various records here in Lancaster, and from various histories, I became deeply interested in following the various family lines.

The late Reverend William Morton Postlethwaite, for many years chaplain of West Point Military Academy, and my brother, Albert Gayton Postlethwaite, of Passaic, New Jersey, have in years past contributed much information from records both in this country and in England. The Reverend William Morton Postlethwaite made a trip to England, and in his investigations there it seemed clear that all

Postlethwaites trace back to one original family at or near Millom, Cumberland county, England.

Judge Landis has referred very fully to the life of John Postlethwaite, who occupied this property in 1729, and of his six children, Susannah, Samuel, John, William, Edmond and Richard. We have not been able to trace any descendants of Edmond, William or Richard, nor have we yet been able to look up the daughter, Susannah, who married Benjamin Price. There is no information concerning her other than is conveyed in the statement of her marriage.

The family seems to have left Lancaster county about the time, or shortly after, the old-homestead was sold, which was October 28th, 1761.

Samuel went to Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was in the Revolutionary war, first as a captain and later as lieutenant-colonel, and was elected Sheriff of Cumberland county in 1782.

John went first to the vicinity of Harrisburg and then Mifflin county about 1789, settling in Wayne township on a farm for which, according to tradition, he traded one horse and ten dollars.

Just here let me say it is not my intention to follow family lines in detail in this talk to-day, nor do I intend even to try to cover all the important or interesting points in the field of action by the descendants of the John Postlethwaite who lived here. Time permits reference to the family only in a general way. A more detailed account will appear in the archives of the Historical Society.

Samuel had seven children and John eight, and many of these children left Pennsylvania, going to other parts of the country and we next hear of them

in Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and in the western part of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Postlethwaite, a son of Samuel, was a noted physician and politician in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and was the ancestor of the McLean family of Pittsburgh, represented here to-day by Mr. Jay Donald McLean.

A son of John Postlethwaite, of Mifflin county, another, John, by the way, went to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, about 1814, and there is a large branch of the family still in Jefferson county, while many of them in turn have gone to other parts of the country. William Perry Postlethwaite and his son, David Neal, represent this branch here to-day.

Then a grandson of John Postlethwaite, of Mifflin county, also named John, went to the state of Illinois about 1830, and there is a large branch of the family in that section. This branch is represented here to-day by Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite, of Tarkio, Missouri, and his cousin, Calvin, of Alexis, Illinois. Members of this family have also gone to other States.

The "stick to Pennsylvania" Postlethwaites have representatives here from two branches of the family. Mrs. L. Banks Doty, daughter of the late Thomas Fisher Postlethwaite, of Mount Union, from one branch, and Samuel Cloyd Postlethwaite and myself from the others. Trace back in a straight line to your John Postlethwaite, of Lancaster county, our ancestors lived and died in Pennsylvania. I, myself, digressed from the State during seven years residence in Virginia,and I am proud of the fact that my two daughters are Virginians, but with all that has been said here to-

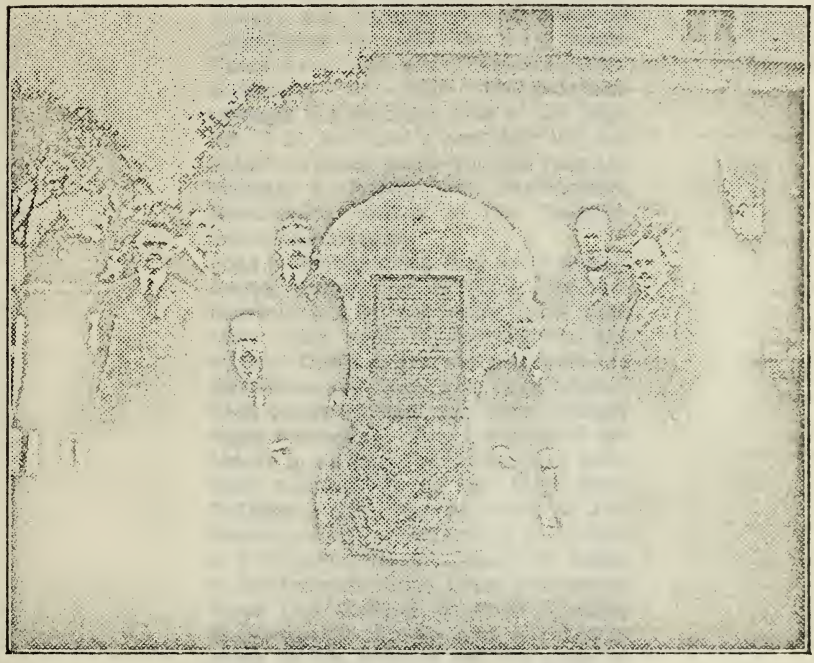
day I leave you to judge the delight it gives me to tell you my son, Clarence Gayton Postlethwaite, was born in Pennsylvania.

It is practically impossible to trace the location by families any further, for many members of the western branches came East,while members of the eastern branches went Went, until to-day we know of them in the majority of the States, and we doubt very much if there is a State or territory in the United States that does not give citizenship to descendant of your John Postlethwaite of Lancaster county.

We have been able to obtain considerable data concerning some of the branches, but there is still so much yet to be done that those of us who have been devoting what little time we have to sport on the subject sometimes feel that this Postlethwaite family is getting' too much for us.

One of the interesting features brought about by my investigation has been the fact that while the Postlethwaites were prominent in the organization in 1744 of St. James' Church, in Lancaster,and continued their interest in this church up to the time they left this district, yet in coming in contact with the different branches of the family who have not been in touch with each other for a generation or two, we find almost invariably they are all Presbyterians. One notable exception to this was the family of the late Rev. William Morton Postlethwaite, who was an Episcopalian minister, yet his brother, Thomas R. Postlethweite, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a Presbyterian.

We find the family, as a rule, industrious, faithful and loyal and I have yet to locate a Postlethwaite family who were not able to take care of themselves. They can be found in practically every occupation or profession,



The boulder and tablet marking the site of the first Lancaster County Courts, held in 1729 at Postlethwaite's, and the Postlethwaite descendants who attended the celebration. From left to right—standing: Samuel Cloyd Postlethwaite, of Huntingdon, Pa.; David Neal Postlethwaite, of Columbus, O.; Clarence Elmer Postlethwaite. of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite, of Tarkio, Mo.; Jay Donald McLean, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; sitting: William Perry Postlethwaite, of Valier, Pa.; and Calvin W. Postlethwaite, of Alexis, Ill.

both as officials and workmen. As legislators, my grandfather, Thomas Irvin Postlethwaite, now deceased, represented Mifflin county, Pa., in 1843, when he made the trip to and from Harrisburg on horseback. Dr. John Arthur Postlethwaite,who is here to-day, was elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1888 for two years. There have been many legislators descendants of John Postlethwaite through the feminine side of the family. I do not have a complete list but notable among them was the late Dr. William P. McNite, who represented Huntingdon county in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

As a general thing they are a peace-loving people and in spirit are forbearing, but on the other hand they have been well represented in the wars of this country, starting with the Revolutionary War, and have always been ready to fight for their country when necessary. Every branch of the family in all parts of the country were well represented in the Civil War. William Perry Postlethwaite, of Jefferson county, who is with us to-day, is a veteran. General Basil W. Duke, of Confederate Army fame, told me he knew two families of Postlethwaites in Kentucky, the head of one family being in the Federal and the other in the Confederate army.

Another point of interest in following the various lines of the family, and this will, I believe, apply to all families, is the constant use of family names; thus we have the original John Postlethwaite, of Lancaster county, and his sons, Samuel, John and William. These names run all through the families of the various branches and it is a reasonably safe proposition to meet a Postlethwaite anywhere and ask for his brother John, his uncle John or his cousin

John, or any other relationship that you care to use. In the representation here to-day we have a John, a William and a Samuel.

Speaking generally of the early day families of this country, we do not always think of the hardships through which they must have gone in order to make this glorious country the habitable place we find it to-day. We have at our hand so many facilities for travel and for communication, one with another, no matter where we are, that we cannot do better than obtain the records as far as possible and put them in the possession of the descendants in order that they may more fully appreciate the blessings which they enjoy to-day, and at the same time do honor to those who have gone before. Such a record should give inspiration to those of us who are living to-day and those who follow us to see that our records, when we have passed on, fit in well with those who have gone before, and this thought has been our incentive after having been started on the subject by your most honored neighbor and fellow-citizen, the late Hon. W. U. Hensel.

It is gratifying to be here to-day. This is my second visit to the old homestead, I having been here three years ago. The late Rev. William Morton Postlethwaite and my brother, Albert Gayton Postlethwaite, of Passaic, N. J., visited the homestead in 1879, and I think Mr. Fehl told me that as far as he knew we were the only Postlethwaites who had come back to see the place. There are five branches of the Postlethwaite family represented by those present to-day. No one of us knew all the others before to-day so that there was a general introduction of the Postlethwaites among themselves before the

committee met us. We all feel specially privileged in being here to-day and we all extend our best thanks and deep appreciation to Judge Landis, Dr. Diffenderffer, Messrs. Eshleman, Magee, Hostetter, and other members of the committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society, not only for the opportunity given us to be here to-day and for the honor done our ancestor, but for the many courtesies extended to us after our arrival. It is a day we shall not forget. We shall always be proud of our association with Lancaster county through our ancestors and for this visit to-day. This I am sure will be shared by all the descendants who know the history of those early days. It is our hope that Lancaster county may always be proud of the family who went out from here about one hundred and fifty-five years ago.

### The Benediction.

Rev. Thomas Roberts, pastor of the Methodist Church, then dismissed the assemblage with the benediction.

### Postlethwaite Descendants Present.

The affair was honored by the presence of a number of the descendants of the original Postlethwaite family who were domiciled at the Brunswick.

The group included the following persons: Mr. W. P. Postlethwaite, of Valier, Pa.; Mr. D. N. Postlethwaite, of Columbus, Ohio; Mr. C. W. Postlethwaite, Alexis, Ill.; Dr. J. A. Postlethwaite, of Tarkia, Mo.; Mr. S. C. Postlethwaite, of Huntingdon, Pa.; Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, manager of sales of the Pressed Steel Car and the Western Steel Car and Foundry Companies, Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. L. Banks Doty, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Jay Donald McLean,

manager of the W. B. McLean Co., of Pittsburgh.

### Inscription On Tablet.

The inscription upon the tablet is as follows:

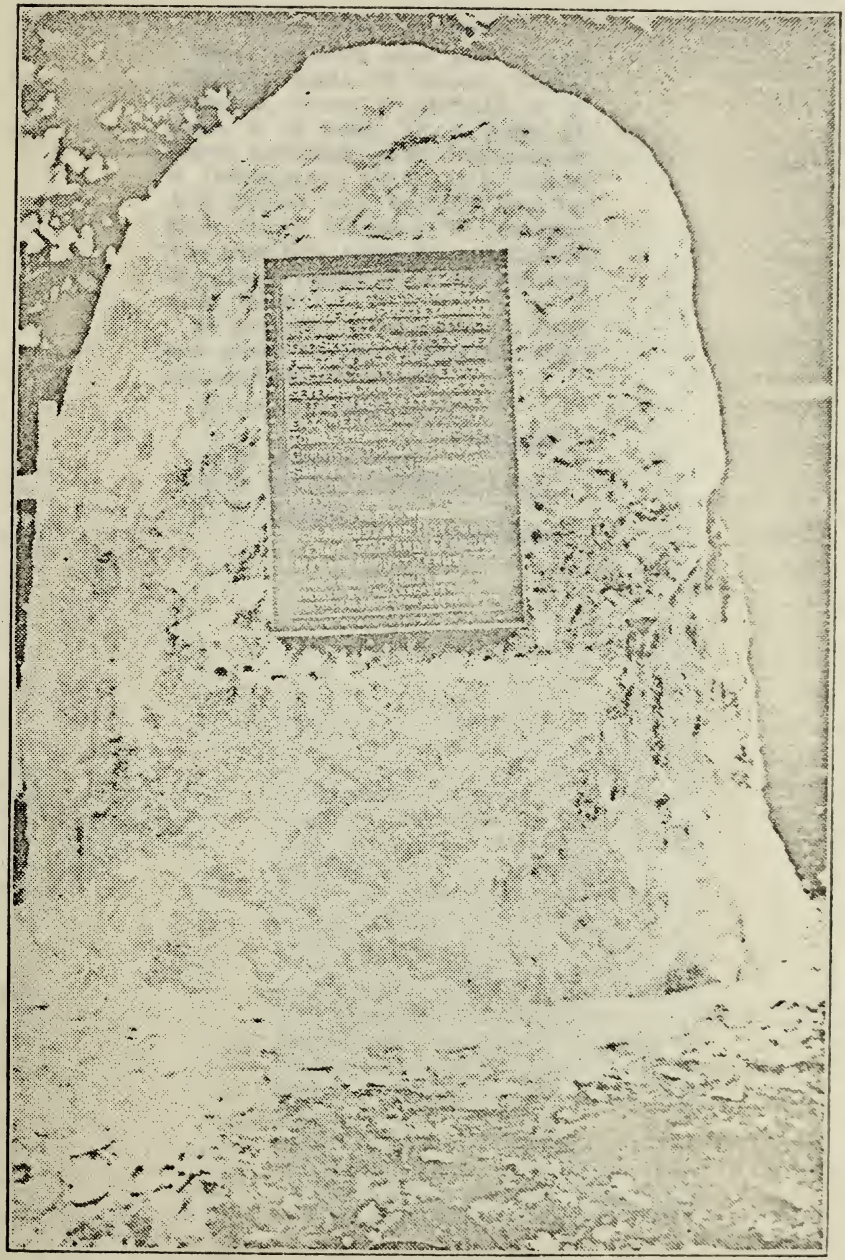
ON AUGUST 5, 1729, AT OR NEAR THIS SPOT ON THE LAND OF JOHN POSTLETHWAITE, HIS MAJESTY, KING GEORGE THE SECOND'S JUSTICES MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN LANCASTER COUNTY AND HELD THE SEVERAL COURTS OF JUSTICE. THE MAGISTRATES PRESENT WERE JOHN WRIGHT, TOBIAS HENDRICKS, ANDREW CORNISH, THOMAS READ AND SAMUEL JAMES. JOHN WRIGHT PRESIDED.

THE COURTS WERE HELD AT POSTLETHWAITE'S FOR AUGUST AND NOVEMBER TERMS, 1729, AND FEBRUARY, MAY AND AUGUST TERMS, 1730. THIS STONE AND TABLET HAVE BEEN ERECTED BY THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON OCTOBER 8, 1915.

### The Expenses.

The expenses incident to the event, besides the great amount of labor contributed free, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bronze plate | $ 60.00 |
| Conestoga Band | 35.00 |
| Powder, dynamite and fuse | 6.50 |
| Photographic work | 6.00 |
| Haldy, attaching plate | 8.00 |
| Expressage on plate | .95 |
| Automobile hire, Oct. 8 | 12.00 |
| A. S. Dombach, auto service etc., at divers times | 5.00 |
| Total | $133.45 |



Boulder and Tablet (See Inscription, page 390). 7 feet high—7 tons—limestone

### Those Who Contributed.

These expenses were met by contributions made by Messrs. George Steinman, Henry S. Stehman, B. C. Atlee, R. M. Reilly, W. N. Appel, H. Frank Eshleman, A. K. Hostetter, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., D. F. Magee, A. J. Zercher, A. S. Benedict, John Lefever, Hiram Warfel, J. W. Morrison, The New Era, Judge Chas. I. Landis, Mrs. Mary Landis, F. S. Harnish and A. A. Onney.

All of which we respectfully submit and report to your Honorable Body, and ask to be discharged.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,
Chairman.
A. K. HOSTETTER,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
D. F. MAGEE,
Committee.

# Minutes of October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 1, 1915.

The October meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their rooms in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library building this evening, with a fairly good attendance, despite the inclement weather. The feature of the meeting was the reading of two papers by Miss Lottie M. Bausman. These papers were "Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution" and "The Garden of Pennsylvania." Both were very interesting. The former showed that Lancaster was a central depot for transportation during the Revolutionary War and that this county was largely depended upon for transportation by the Colonial army. George Ross, Jr., the son of Gen. George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, also being appointed in charge of this work. The second paper dealt with the fertility of the county even in Revolutionary times and showed that it was on account of this productiveness in Lancaster county that Washington's army could be fed. A large quantity of the supplies for it at Valley Forge came from here, and it was in consequence of this that a certain Tory in this country, in writing to a friend who was an officer in the British army, spoke of this locality as "the garden spot of America," a name which has stuck to the county ever since.

The Librarian presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1914.

The Railway Library and Statistics, 1914.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society, Records; American Philosophical Society, Proceedings; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI., No. 13; Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Special Donations—Four old deeds from Miss Louisa Ringwalt, Downingtown, Pa.

F. R. Diffenderffer, the Vice President, announced that he had received a number of old deeds from John N. Hetrick, Esq., with the request that they be donated to the Society with the compliments of Miss Louisa Ringwalt, now living in Downingtown, Chester county, Pa., and who was formerly a resident of New Holland, Lancaster county. Miss Ringwalt has never lost her love for Lancaster county, the place of her birth, and she is a frequent visitor to the old town of New Holland, which is dear to her heart.

The following were the deeds presented to the Society:

Parchment deed, dated August 9, 1766, from John Barr, Sheriff, sold as the property of Felty Kintzer, to Christian Breamer, for 100 perches and the usual allowance of five per cent. for roads, in the Town of New Design (now known as New Holland), Earl Township. The deed is in a good state of preservation, and bears the original seal of wax, indented through the instrument, and, also, bears the signature of Edw. Shippen, Prothonotary, who took the acknowledgment of the Sheriff, and the separate impression seal of the Common Pleas of Lancaster County is attached.

The next deed, in age, is one for the same premises, from Christian Breamer and wife, to Rosina Bieble,

dated March 1, 1770, also, bearing the original wax seals, written on parchment and well preserved, the ink on the paper being more distinct than some of the more recent instruments now recorded in the Court House.

Two other deeds, dated July 26, 1782, and November 11, 1782, from Rinehart Shibler to Henry Peters and Zacheus Piersol, and William Barlitz, respectively, being in the same chain of title as the older deeds, and for the same premises.

The following persons were elected to membership in the society: Mrs. John I. Hartman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman Falck, Mr. Simon K. Nissley and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Miller, all of Lancaster; Mr. Clarence E. Postlethwaite, of Sewickley, Pa.; Hon. John H. Landis, of Millersville; Miss Margaret P. Humes, of Jersey Shore, Pa., and Mr. Sanderson Detwiler, of Columbia.

The persons proposed for membership were: Miss Eleanora Jane Fulton, Miss Susan Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Hetrick and Dr. D. Sherman Smith, all of Lancaster.

D. F. Magee, Esq., reported for the committee having in charge the Postlethwaite celebration, October 8, and stated that everything is proceeding satisfactorily in the way of preparations for the event. The people of Conestoga township are greatly interested in the celebration and are making elaborate preparations. The stone for the marker has been taken from the quarry in that township by the citizens and placed in position. The people have also made arrangements for seating the audience in the orchard of Mr. George Fehl, on whose property the celebration will take place. Arrangements have been made to run motor busses to the spot both from Millersville and from Landis'

station at the Long Lane on the York Furnace trolley line. There will be ample accommodation for all visitors who come by these routes to the celebration. Information has been received to the effect that the tablet of bronze has been cast and that it is perfect in detail. It will arrive in Lancaster not later than Monday or Tuesday and will be put on the marker immediately. Word has been received that a number of prominent persons from a distance will be in attendance, and the descendants of the Postlethwaite family from as far west as Missouri will be there as guests of the Historical Society. A reception committee is about to be appointed.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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THE GARDEN OF PENNSYLVANIA
THE LIBERALITY OF LANCASTER COUNTY, 1793-94
MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING

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LANCASTER, PA.
1915

The Garden of Pennsylvania. By Miss Lottie M. Bausman - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 311

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# THE GARDEN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Since Lancaster county did such a noble part in helping to lay the foundation of the new federation, what did it merit and what was the reward? Its modesty would ask for none but its reputation claimed for it the title of "the Garden of Pennsylvania." At the present time it is not unusual to hear it referred to as the "Garden Spot" but that the name should have clung so closely to it ever since 1779, possibly earlier, does seem rather surprising. The authenticity of this fact can be found in a letter written in New York by Dr. John Abraham DeNormandie to his friend in London, Joseph Galloway, March 29, 1779. This letter is signed with initials only. At first it was supposed that John Anthony DeNormandie, a Tory of Bucks county, had written it but on closer examination the decision is that John Abraham DeNormandie is the author. The New York Public Library, the owner of this letter, is the authority for the following statement: "After comparison with a letter in this division, dated 1784, October 15, and signed, "Jno. Ab: DeNormandie;" and examination of the "Annals of DeNormandie . . . collated, translated, and explained by Arthur Sandys," Cambridge, 1901, p. 141-142; 145-150, there is conclusive evidence that the letter to Joseph Galloway is written by John Abram DeNormandie." Facts mentioned in the first paragraph indicate

that the letter was sent to England in care of "Our friend Mr. Fisher," who was about to leave for London. The part of this lengthy communication pertinent to our country is the extract herewith given.

" * * * Our affairs in America are hardly to be described; Faction and discord among the leaders of the present unneutral system predominate in every Province, particularly in Philadelphia, the present capital of America, of this you will be fully informed by their own publications and the testimony of our Friend. Poverty & Famine are making hearty strides over this once happy Quarter of the World and however improbable this may appear to proper requirements with the plenty and fertility of America I do assure you it is a fact; and from persons who have lately come in, I am assured that in Lancaster county, the Garden of Pennsylvania, wheat cannot be purchased under fifty shillings pr. Bushel hard Money, and that Continental cannot purchase it, that the Crops in the Ground are trifling as the Farmers have no encouragement for raising Grain; that Continental Money notwithstanding the various threets made use of to support its credit, is declining in every colony, and in some of them is openly refused. * * * "

No doubt affairs had a gloomy aspect at the time DeNormandie gave his pessimistic views. John Abraham DeNormandie was a native of Bucks county. For some years he practised medicine in Philadelphia. Later he was a justice of the peace for Bucks county, but this commission he resigned in 1773, owing to his intention to remove to Geneva, in Switzerland. "During the war of the Revolution he was chosen and appointed to select sites and establish army hospitals.

Like all the members of his own and Bard family, he had no sympathy with the war or its objects, but performed his duty with zeal and ability, obtaining the esteem of General Washington and the commendation of the authorities."(1) Owing to his intention to leave the country, he began to dispose of his property, when he found it was illegal according to "an act for the further security of the Government." In August, 1778, he made application "To the Honorable, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met" to be relieved of the penalties concurring with the sale of his property.(2) At this time he declared himself to be a "Burgher, citizen, and subject of Geneva," as he held an estate there which had been left him by a relative. His petition was heard with favor and granted, and the cale was allowed to continue. In his letter to Galloway he showed plainly that his sympathies were with Great Britain. This was natural under the circumstances as Galloway was an ardent loyalist, though at first he had identified himself with the cause of the colonies.

Joseph Galloway was a nephew of the Joseph Galloway who had married Hannah Cookson, of Lancaster.(3) He was born in Maryland. He went to Philadelphia, and there took up law as a profession. Later he made his home in Bucks county. He was a member of the Assembly and at one time Speaker, also a member of the first American Congress. In 1776 he joined the British army, taking up their cause, and in 1778 went to Eng-

1—Annals of de Normandie; pages 145-148.
2—Penna. Archives, second series; Vol. 3, page 198.
3—Lancaster County Historical Society; Vol. 18, page 259.

land.(4) This accounts for the letter being sent to him at London.

Does it not seem strange that we are indebted to the loyalists for the first known reference of our county's well-known titles? If it was "the Garden of Pennsylvania" during the dark times of the Revolution how much stronger is the claim during times of prosperity? The Poverty and Famine" mentioned by DeNormandie passed it by, while plenty came and lingered. So, by right of inheritance and by virtue of thrift, Lancaster county has been able to retain, since 1779, the appellation, which the gentleman of Geneva mentioned to his friend, the loyalist in London—"the Garden of Pennsylvania."

4—Davis' History of Bucks County; Vol. 1, page 113.

# THE LIBERALITY OF LANCASTER COUNTY, 1793-94

This county is accredited as generous, always, when responding to a call for assistance. Whether the calamity be war, floods or, as in the present case, disease, its people are ever ready to lend the "helping hand." The recent aid given the war victims of Belgium has not been forgotten. The flood disasters which have occurred in our own State, and also in Ohio, gave to the people of this vicinity an opportunity to help the unfortunate. And if the people of the present generation are generous, it may be well to remember that those of the past were generous also.

Philadelphia, at various times during its earlier existence, was the unfortunate victim of yellow-fever epidemics. In the year 1793 occurred the worst of these catastrophies, it being of such proportions that it became necessary for the city authorities to ask for assistance from the outside of provisions, clothing and money. This appeal was answered by Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland and Virginia. In Pennsylvania the largest contributors by counties were Chester, Bucks and Montgomery, with Delaware and Lancaster next.

Just what Lancaster county did to help the afflicted in the metropolis of its own State can be found on the minutes of the committee who had charge of the affairs at this very se-

rious time in Philadelphia's history. A copy of the published account of the proceedings of this committee is owned by the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. The title page reads:

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee, appointed on the 14th September, 1793, by the citizens of Philadelphia, The Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the city and its vicinity, with an appendix, Philadelphia; Printed by R. Aiken & Son, and sold by . Cruikshank, W. Young, T. Dobson and the other Booksellers. M.DCC.XCIV. On the blank page opposite is written "The Monies from the Sale of those Books are for the Support of the Orphan Children whose Parents died of the Malignant Fever in Philadelphia, 1793." and across the title page in the same handwriting is the name, Christopher Mayer.

The first reference to our county on the minutes is under date of October 14th, just one month after the committee went into service. This item explains itself by stating that—"A letter was received from Paul Zantzinger, at Lancaster, informing the committee of a collection being made of clothing for the orphans under their care, and that a collection through the county, of cash and provisions was making for the use of the poor, etc." Confirmation of this promise was had on October 22d, the minutes giving the following account: "One," meaning letter, "from Paul Zantzinger, dated Lancaster, 19th instant, informing that the sum of one hundred and ninety-four pounds, six shillings and five pence, hath already been collected, that there is a pleasing prospect of a considerable

supply of flour from the different townships in that county, and that a collection of grain, etc., is making for the relief of the poor. That the sum of fifty-five pounds, two shillings and two pence was raised by the German Reformed congregation of that place for the use of the poor children whose parents belonged to that society in this city and have died of the prevailing disorder (to be under the direction of the trustees) if there be any; if not, that this sum is to be at the disposal of the committee. He also forwarded a very handsome supply of clothing in 38 packages, for the orphans under the care of the committee, which was presented by the benevolent ladies of the Borough of Lancaster." This donation, coming so promptly, must have been much appreciated. If the good people of the borough were quick to respond with the necessary supplies, the people of the county were not slow to contribute their share, as only a few days afterward, October 25th, the committee made this acknowledgment: "A letter was received from Peter Martin, of Cocalico township, Lancaster county, dated 23d Instant, accompanying 12 barrels flour and ten dollars, which the President was requested to answer." On October 29th "The Secretary read an extract of a private letter, informing the committee that the inhabitants of that part of Lancaster county, where the writer resides, are raising supplies, etc., for use of the poor, and requested information in what manner it may be best conveyed; the Secretary is requested to inform him." The last donation for October comes from another township as "Israel Israel delivered thirty pounds, two shillilngs and three pence, being a collection from the congregation of Leacock township, Lancaster county, for the

use of the sick, etc." Under date of November 4th "A letter was received from Paul Zantzinger, dated Lancaster, the 1st Instant, informing that he had sent five bundles of clothing for the use of the orphans, which have been received." The minutes of November 7th show a large donation from the county, as follows: "A letter was received from the Governor covering a check for 86 67-100 dollars from the congregation of Chestnut Level, handed to him by the Reverend Dr. James Latta.....Two other letters were received: One from Christian Lover, from Lampeter township, Lancaster county, with 14 barrels of flour; part of a donation from that township; and one from Frederick Seiger, Lancaster county, with 11 barrels of flour; a donation from the inhabitants of Earl township, which were delivered to Henry DeForest."

From the dates of acknowledgment which follow so closely, one after the other, it can easily be seen that the assistance given from our county was actuated by a willing spirit and a cheerful promptness. Getting fourteen barrels of flour to Philadelphia by a wagon was not the simple task of sending it down on a railroad.However, the new turnpike, the first one in the United States, was just being completed, so that the difficulties of transportation were somewhat modified at this time.

Reverting again to the minutes, November 12th gives this statement: "A letter from Paul Zantzinger, accompanying ten barrels of flour, six of which were manufactured at Rudy Hare's mill three miles from Lancaster, and four barrels at Christian Stoner's mill, two miles from thence, from wheat collected in the vicinity of Lancaster." The item for November 14th reads: "Also another letter

from William Smith and Frederick Sieger, dated Earl district, Lancaster county, 21st ultimo, informing that the inhabitants of that township had collected a parcel of wheat for the purpose of being manufactured into flour for the use of the poor; and requesting that the committee would give instruction how and to whom the same shall be directed."

The record of November 21 gives Robert Coleman special recognition. Whether he established a precedent or just adhered to a custom already established, we do not know. However, the custom seems to be in vogue up to the present time though, as a mater of fact, not a large number of people follow the good example. The liberality of Mr. Coleman is reported in his statement that "a letter was received from Robert Coleman, Esq., Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster county, dated Elizabeth Furnace, November 12, covering a draft on the State Treasurer, for the amount of his salary for one year as Associate Judge; to be applied to the use of the afflicted under the care of the committee; which was delivered to the treasurer, to be appropriated accordingly." No mention is made that Mr. Coleman was seeking reappointment to the official position he was holding at this time.

On November 23rd a belated acknowledgment of a donation was made: "Eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents were received from A. H. Middleton, treasurer of Woodbury Committee, on the 20th October, and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents from Lancaster borough,by the hands of Paul Zantzinger, on the 2d November,which were omitted to be entered uin the minutes of that date." The

county now takes the lead in contributions. The committee on November 26th had the following to consided: "Two letters were received, one frome Frederick Sieger,dated Earl township, Lancaster county, 18th instant, inclosing sixty-five dollars, for the use of the orphans, and inform the committee that sundry parsels of flour had been sent, and desiring receipts therefore; as the waggoners had neglected to delived those given to them; the other from New Holland, in the same township, dated the 15th instant, signed by Henry Moeller, minister of the Lutheran Church, inclosing eighteen pounds, ten shillings, a donation from the benevolent farmers of Alleghany and Muddy Creek, exclusive of those in their congregations, who have made their donation in wheat: These donations are particularly designed for the orphans: The secretary is directed to deliver them to the orphan-committee, and the president is requested to answer the letters." Another township sends its donations on November 20th: "Thirteen barrels of flour were received from the inhabitants of Manheim township, Lancaster county, accompanied by a letter from Martin Mayer, which was answered." The donations for December came from several new sources. Under December 2d is noted: "A letter was received from John Bauchman. dated Conestogo township, 27th ultimo, informing that fifteen barrels of flour are on the way; and covering nine pounds and ten shillings, being the amount of a donation raised in that township, for the use of the poor. The president is requested to answer it as soon as the flour is received." From among a large list of contributions received by the committee on

December 21st, one only came from this locality, being "Ninety-two dollars and four cents from Leacock township, Lancaster county, by the hands of Jacob Johns." The minutes for December 24th contain two items which show further proof of the liberality of the county: "Sixty-four dollars and ninety-seven cents from the west end of the township of Little Brittain, in Lancaster county, received by the hands of Levi Hollingsworth;" and "Forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents from Donegal township, Lancaster county, by the hands of John Whitehill, Esquire." The last one for this month is on December 28th, and is for "Forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents from the inhabitants of Carnavon township, Lancaster county, delivered by Edward Bonsall." The report for January 11th 1794, shows that "Twelve barrels of flour were received from Donegal township, Lancaster county, forwarded from Jacob Graybill's mill, accompanied by a letter from Paul Zantzinger, Esquire, at Lancaster." According to the minutes the "considerable supply of flour from the different townships" which Paul Zantzinger mentioned in one of his letters, up to this time had not been received. The reason for this is explained under date of January 18th: "The following parcels of flour have been received as donations from Lancaster county, and as the whole were not entered in the minutes at the time they were received, Resolved, that the list be now inserted, and is as follows:

## Donations In Flour Received From Lancaster County.

| Townships. | By Whom Forwarded. | Waggoner's Name. |
|---|---|---|
| Warwick. | I. Gingrict. | M. Miller ..... |
| Cocalico. | P. Martin. | E. Barr ..... |
| Manor. | V. Rummel. } J. Goodman. { | A. Hare ..... |
| Lampeter. | C. Lower. | .....14 |
| | C. Yoredy. | C. Doner .....14 |
| | John Smith. | ..... 7 |
| Ditto, and Strasburg. | ——— | E. Moore .....13 |
| Earl. | F. Seiger. | J. Brightenstein...14 |
| | " | P. Werrentz .....14 |
| | " | H. Tanny .....11 |
| | " | .....15 |
| Manheim. | J. Baughman. | L. Holl .....14 |
| | M. Mayer. | B. Bastian .....13 |
| Conestoga. | J. Baughman. | J. Bar's team..... |
| Donegal. | J. Graybill's mill. | V. Wishaupt ..... |
| Neigh. of the borough | R. Hare's do. 6 C. Stover's do. 4 | J. Stigelman ..... |
| Rapho. | M. Kauffman. | ..... |
| Brought to the city, and put down by the waggoners, without giving an account from what township they were sent, ..... | | 2 |
| | | Barrels, 23 |

This accounting shows that the farmers were liberal in their offering and counteracts the statement made in 1779 concerning our county "that the crops in the ground are trifling, as the farmers have no encouragement for raising grain." On February 1st the last donation from this county is recorded. It reads: "Eighteen dollars and thirty-five cents from New Holland, Lancaster county, by the hands of Frederick Seiger. And sixty-two dollars from St. John's Church, Salisbury township, Lancaster county, by the hands of John Hopkins and James Henderson."

The total amount of money sent to the assistance of Philadelphia, as given in the summary was $1,265.77. However, the contribution sent from Caernarvon township was accidentally counted in with those sent from Berks county, so that by adding $45.25 to the amount just mentioned, Lancaster county's part was $1,311.02. To Leacock township belongs the credit of sending the largest sum of money, exclusive of the borough. Earl township was next, though first in sending the largest supply of flour. The reason for the largest contributions coming from the eastern section of the county is given in the census of 1790. This places the population of the entire county at 36,147, with Cocalico and Earl townships as the most thickly populated. From the report in general it appears, however, that each section responded generously to the cause of the afflicted.

This was not the only time that the good people of the county of Lancaster were called to the assistance of Philadelphia. As previously mentioned that city had a number of yellow fever epidemics to contend with. No doubt, help from this locality was asked on many of these occasions, but

one reference only will be necessary to prove this supposition. This was in 1797, when our Revolutionary patriot General Hand was urging the people to send supplies to the afflicted in Philadelphia. In "The Hive" of October 11th, 1797, printed by William Hamilton, which paper is the property of this society, is the following:

Fellow Citizens and Brother Farmers of the County of Lancaster.

The calamity with which it has pleased God to visit the city of Philadelphia, has reduced many industrious families to the utmost distress, and calls loudly for the benevolent aid of the charitable and well disposed in every quarter of the State. The Citizens of Philadelphia have done much for the alleviation of the public distress; fall short of the object. Let me, therefore, humbly request of you, my neighbors, whose humanity I am well assured of, to contribute to the relief of our afflicted brethren, in grain of any kind fit for the food of man, according to your several circumstances; a small quantity from every man, who can afford it, will, when collected, form a magazine worth transporting, and may save the lives of many of our fellow mortals, who without it may perish of famine.

If you approve the measures as I am confident you will, early contributions should be made and the grain deposited in some central place in every township, to be thence transported by some persons appointed for the purpose, to the city or its vicinage, to be disposed of by those who have the care of the poor.

EDWARD HAND,
Lampeter Township, Oct. 10th, 1797.

The reverend gentlemen of the clergy of every denomination in Lancaster county are respectfully de-

sired to give all the publicity in their power to the foregoing address, and to recommend the speedy adoption of the proposed measure to their respective congregations; so that the collections may be made and forwarded in time to answer the benevolent purposes for which they are intended.

# Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Nov 5, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with a good attendance.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, the Librarian, presented the following monthly report:

Bound Volumes—Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1913 (two volumes); Wisconsin Historical Collections, Index of Volumes I. to XX., Laws of Pennsylvania, 1915; Pennsylvania Archives, 7th Series, Volume I, from the State Library; Life of William Henry, from Mr. William Henry, of Haddonfield, N. J.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; German-American Annals; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin; Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 95; Washington Historical Quarterly; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Fittsburgh; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Programme of exercises on the occasion of the marking of the Battlefield of Brandywine by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, from Miss Mary Stille; Pamphlet on Light Horse Harry Lee's death and burial at Dungeness, from Arthur P. Howard, Portland, Me.; badges worn by the Grand Army of the Republic at the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Review, held in Washington, D. C., September 27-30, October 1-2, from George H. Rothermel; Report and Register, Fifth Annual Landis Family Reunion, from D. B. Landis.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., gave a

report of the Postlethwaite celebration, which comprised the October issue of the monthly pamphlet.

On motion, the report was accepted and the committe discharged.

The following were proposed for membership: B. F. Fackenthal, Reigelsville, Pa.; Willis E. Byers, Lampeter, Pa.; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, 38 North Lime street, Lancaster, Pa.; Miss Marian Wallace, 341 East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.; M. M. Leib, Mt. Joy, Pa.; Walter H. Pool, East Petersburg, Pa.

The following were elected to membership: Miss Eleanore J. Fulton, Miss Susan Holbrook, Mrs. John N. Hetrick, John N. Hetrick and Dr. D. Sherman Smith.

Miss Clarke read a letter from Clarence E. Postlethwaite, addressed to Mr. Henry S. Stehman, the presiding officer at the Postlethwaite celebration, congratulating the society upon the success of the celebration and expressing the appreciation of the Postlethwaite family.

A letter was read from Rev. G. I. Browne, proposing that the society take steps to mark the spot, near Neffsville, where the two pioneer preachers, Boehm and Otterbein, held an historic meeting which resulted in the organization of the United Brethren Church, the event having occurred about 1767.

No action was taken on the communication.

Three short papers were submitted and read by Miss Bausman. The subjects were: The Liberality of Lancaster County in 1793-94; The Garden of Pennsylvania, Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution.

After a brief discussion the society adjourned.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1915.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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TRANSPORTATION TROUBLES IN LANCASTER COUNTY DURING THE REVOLUTION

THE PASSING OF LYDIA

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

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1916

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# Transportation Troubles in Lancaster County During the Revolution

It is but natural when speaking of events connected with Revolutionary times in Lancaster county that our thoughts go first to the soldiers who went forth to fight for our country's liberty. They went to scenes of activity, and hardships as well, but the cause of their going brought to the little borough of Lancaster an individual activity greater than had ever been known. Therefore, some facts concerning the general conditions occasioned by the war will show that the people of Lancaster, borough and county, who remained at home deserve consideration as well. They were given much work to do, and undoubtedly did it with credit.

Gunsmiths, who had been plying their trade in leisurely fashion, the production of their labors intended mostly to preserve life against Indian hostilities, were now hard pressed for weapons, whose use had another meaning. Given the men and arms to fight the big cause of a country's freedom, necessity compelled the further requirements of munition, food, clothing, horses and wagons. Why was it that when orders were issued for these needs Lancaster county was, in most every case, required to furnish the largest portion? Was it because of its fertility or its generosity, or just its natural ability to do better than the best, which somebody else could do?

In proof of the foregoing, notice how on June 3, 1776, when the Provincial Council (1 "resolved" that, of

the 10,000 men to be called out for the militia, Pennsylvania must furnish 6,000. This number was reduced to 4,500 (2) because 1,500 were already in the service of the Province. Then, when the proportions were drawn, the division being made between eight counties, Philadelphia and Lancaster were given 746 (3) each, it being the largest number required. Concerning the means of transportation at this time an item on the minutes of the Board of War for April 3, 1777, says:

"A circular letter was wrote to the following Persons, requesting that each would procure, with all possible dispatch, at least one hundred waggons, to be sent to Robert Irwin, the Waggon Master General, for the purpose of removing the public stores from this City to the west side of Schuylkill."

This order was for people in Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks counties, but attached to it was an additional item explaining that

"Two Letters were likewise wrote to the committee of Lancaster county, and General Mifflin at Reading, to procure the Waggons to be sent to town, for the beforemention'd purpose." (4)

Another time, July 31, 1777, when the Supreme Executive Council thought it necessary to have a large number of wagons on hand to use in the vicinity of Philadelphia on account of the approach of the enemy, six different counties were called on to supply the demand. Lancaster county was asked for six hundred or more,(5) while the next highest number asked for was four hundred. Concerning this impress of wagons and their use, a halt was called a few days following the order by a letter from the Supreme Executive Council to William Henry, which said:

"Philadelphia, August 7, 1777.—The Fleet of the enemy not having made its appearance at our Capes since Thursday evening last, it is doubtful whether there will be occasion for the Waggons which have been ordered from your county, and as the expense of them will be enormous, you are therefore hereby directed to stop the waggons from coming down until farther orders. You will please to give notice to the several Waggon-Masters in your county, by express, if necessary, of this order, that it may be effectually complied with.

"THOMAS WHARTON, JR.,
"President." (6)

In the meanwhile companies forming here had been supplied with the necessary equipment. Troops going to the front from the West and from the South were promised arms, provisions and clothing when arriving at Lancaster. In January, 1777, Colonel Mackey requested quarters to be ready for 620 men(7) coming from Carlisle, and asked that shoes and stocking be sent to meet them on the road. In August, of the same year, Colonel Galbraith wrote to Colonel Rogers that he should have his people provide their own rations until they arrive at Lancaster.(8) Washington, in his letter to Congress from "camp near Potts-Grove, September 23, 1777,"(9) opens with the sentence—"Sir, I have not had the honor of addressing you since your adjournment to Lancaster, ....." He mentions later on that "If there are any shoes and blankets to be had in Lancaster or that part of the country, I earnestly intreat you to have them taken up for the use of the army." And in conclusion states, "I have ordered all the Virginia militia, who are tolerably armed,to come forward and join the army. Those who have no arms are to wait at Frederic-

town in Maryland till they hear whether any can be provided for them at Lancaster: you will, therefore, be pleased to make inquiry what number can be procured there, and send an express to Frederic, with orders for as many men to come forward as there are arms." Truly, Lancaster, in many cases, must have seemed like the promised land. Col Galbraith, in his communication to Colonel Rogers,(10) in June, 1777, said "Everything will be provided for the men at Lancaster, or at the camp, except Blankets." Perhaps his estimate of the capability of the county to meet all conditions was an unintentional prophecy. For is it not possible, even to the present time, to comply with the fact that everything wanted can be gotten at Lancaster?

The duties of the residents of the hustling little borough in the county of Lancaster were not ended with manufacturing necessities and supplying demands of soldiers going through the place. Another duty was to guard and care for the prisoners of war. This was accepted with complaisance. William Atlee cheerfully remarked, when reporting affairs at Lancaster to President Wharton, on January 6, 1777,(11) that "on the 5th instant, Capt. Murray and his guard arrived here with the Hessian Prisoners (I think about eight hundred and thirty) who are placed in our barracks. They are rather crowded at present, being seventeen in a room, but in the course of a week we shall be able to give them more room, as the carpenters are now busy in laying in floors in the additional buildings. and when that is done we can stow away a few more." General Washington and his men took good care, before the war was over, to make it possible to "stow away a few more."

When the Supreme Executive Council came here to hold its sessions, in September, 1777, it added more to the atmosphere of activity. A line of expresses(12) were put in continuous passage from here to headquarters and return, so that the latest news from the seat of war could be had as quickly as possible. War news in those days could not be had from the flash on a wire. It meant the sound of hoofs coming down King street, from the east. Then, as there were no newspaper offices in the windows of which war bulletins could be read, it is reasonable to suppose that interested persons dropped their minor tasks and went to the Court House. Here, no doubt, they waited impatiently for somebody to come out who would tell them the news which the rider had just brought in. Owing to the lack of means to acquaint the people with events occurring, which held for them so much significance, an effort was made to remedy this deficiency. A petition(13) from a number of residents, including Rev. Helfenstein, to the Supreme Executive Council, explains the situation. It reads:

"Lancaster, January the 11th, 1778.

"To the Honorable President and Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

"We, the subscribers have, with the greatest satisfaction, taken notice of that wise method your Honors have adopted to dispose a number of News Papers among the English inhabitants of this State. The Tenor of this humble address is to ask with due respect, the same kindness for the Germans; the most part of them cannot read English, and some don't understand it; they are used to Dutch News Papers, which (is well known) can-

not be provided from the places where they were got formerly. It would be too hazardous for a Printer to undertake the Publication of a paper in the present unsettled state of affairs, and more particularly as it is quite a new Thing here. But should Your Honours be kindly pleased to shew the same benevolence to the Germans as is done to the English in this case, a Printer might adventure to furnish the German Public with a Weekly News Papar. There is no need for urging the necessity & utility of dispersing in the German language Facts of the seven military and Civil Transactions, which always will have their weight and influence, and as we never have observed in the least instance, that Your Honours have made any difference between the Inhabitants of this State in respect of Nations, but always have acted with equal Care toward them. We, whose names are hereunder written, are not only part for whom we solicit this favor, but have it in view more chiefly for the Germans throughout the Country."

This petition must have been recognized in some way as the following month a newspaper made its appearance. Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, in his paper on "Early German Printers of Lancaster,"(14) says that Francis Bailey printed "The Pennsylvania New-Sheet," from February until June, in 1778. That Mr. Bailey was very busy printing "in the German tongue" can be gathered from two items from Laurens to Washington: (15)

"The bearer hereof is charged with a Packet containing five hundred copies of the Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration; and he is directed to call on Mr. Bailey, printer at Lancaster, for two hundred Copies of the Act for

granting Pardons, printed in the German Tongue," 28 April, 1778.

"I have requested Major Brice, who is so obliging as to take charge of this, to receive from Mr. Bailey, printer at Lancaster, five hundred Copies of the Address to Foreign Officers and Soldiers printed in the German Tongue, which he has promised to deliver to Your Excellency," 3 May, 1778.

And still another service was asked of these people who were manipulating the collateral affairs of war. That the military stores placed here had to be well guarded was evident, but the moving of these supplies to the army when required was much the harder part of the task. Facilities of transportation, before 1800, were much limited and as everything had to be moved in wagons, orders were executed with difficulty. The roads, over which went soldiers on foot, riders of express and heavily loaded wagons were in poor condition. The people in 1770 complained, quoting from Mr. Diffendereffr's paper, "An Early Road Petition,"(16)—"That the great Road from the upper parts of the Said County, especially, from the Borough of Lancaster to Philadelphia, is by the constant use of it with heavy Loaded Carriages, and by its being laid in many places on very bad ground, now rendered almost impassable,....." Again, in 1773, an allusion to roads, in Judge Landis' paper on "The Lancaster Stage Dispatch,"(17) shows that at that time there were stumps in the way large enough to upset a lady, or rather the vehicle in which she was riding. For these reasons it must be supposed that the roads a few years later were in an almost similar condition. Even now, orders issued from a stately Capitol, with a substantial quantity of funds to back them up, do not make

good roads over night. Hence, poor roads and a dearth of teams, combined with other difficulties, made a situation not very satisfactory for the affairs of George Ross, Jr., D. Q. M.

In December, 1776, Mr. Ross took up the various duties with the appointment he had just accepted. William Atlee, in his report from Lancaster, to the Council of Safety, December 31, 1776, said: "On the 23d of this month the Committee were honored with the Council's letter of the 9th instant, mentioning that the Council had sent a quantity of powder to our care. .....A quantity a Powder did arrive in Town a few Days before the receipt of that Letter, and General Miffiin being then in Town with Col. Bird, from Reading, & they having appointed Mr. George Ross, Jr., a Deputy Quarter Master here, that Powder was by the General order into Mr. Ross' care, & is very probably the Powder meant by the Council."(18)

That the office of Deputy Quarter Master was no sinecure must be acknowledged if one would judge from the many things required and the attending difficulties. The powder which had just been brought to Lancaster became a source of trouble for "The Inhabitants being uneasy at the Powder & some other Stores being placed in our Court House & new Goal,"(19) the committee directed to have it moved elsewhere. This removal and getting quarters for the soldiers at the taverns and private houses because the barracks was housing the prisoners seems to have been the inital work of the new Deputy Quarter Master.(20)

During the hard winter of 1777-1778 much clothing was required from this part of the country. Washington, when he wrote to Congress from "Headquarters, White-Marsh, Nov. 17,

1777," said: "Several general officers, unable to procure clothing in the common line, have employed agents to purchase up what could be found in different parts of the country. General Wayne, among others, has employed Mr. Zantzinger, of Lancaster, who has purchased to the amount of four thousand five hundred pounds, for which he desires a draught upon the treasury-board.—Inclosed you have a copy of his letter.—I am not clear whether this application should properly be made to the treasury, or the clothier-general, who should charge the money to the regiments for whom the clothes are, as so much advanced to them. If the latter should appear the most proper mode, I will order it to be done"(21). Congress took up this matter two different times, but gave it final consideration on December 10th, when in session it ordered "That a warrant issue on Thomas Smith,Esqr.,commissioner of the continental loan office in the State of Pennsylvania, in favour of James Mease, Esqr., cloather-general, for $12,000, advanced him towards the payment of cloathing, purchased by Mr. Zantzinger, for the use of Brigadier General Wayne's division; the said cloathier-general to be accountable."(22). Knowing the urgent need of the suffering soldiers, it was not always possible for Mr. Ross to send the clothing when it was ready to be forwarded because of the lack of teams. In January, 1778, Congress ordered 30,000 barrels of flour, 12,000 to be stored at or near Lancaster. (23). In the same month an order was issued to the wagon-masters for wagons "with four horses and driver for services in camp"(24). Lancaster wagons were to call on Col. Ross for forage. In both these cases teams

were needed. It was now that matters concerning transportation were becoming complicated. Mr. Ross drew a clear picture of his troubles in a letter to Col. Gibson, and explains to him the unpleasant situation of affairs at this period. This letter is in Mr. Ross' handwriting, and is the property of the New York Public Library(25), through whose courtesy a copy was allowed for this paper.

"Lancaster, 2 March 1778—Sir, I received your Note desiring me to furnish four Waggons for the purpose of conveying some Cloathing to Headquarters—I am sorry that I am under the Necessity of Informing you that it is out of my Power to furnish them until I can send off an Express to the Wmaster General of this county—who lives about fifteen miles from this—A Similar Application happened last Wensday by a Lieut. Gamble for 5 teams for the same purpose—I did not know when to apply, the Wmaster of this District being gone with some teams to camp: I however Detirmin'd to wait on the President and Councils to know what was to be done—they told me they knew of no other Method than by sending off an Express to Wmaster of the County which I immediately did—he came down & to my great Surprise told me they could not be had—that he had received orders for a certain quota & that he (had) been making them up &Could procure no More without further orders—for which he apply'd to Councils & then was told they could give him no further Assistance—the WDepartment, but that the Assembly perhaps might see the Inconvenience & remedy the law—that they had gone as far as authorized by the Law in appointing him a Wmaster for this county & that he had appointed his

Deputys in Battalion Districts according to the Law—then in this hopeful situation, the WDepartment is—in order to forward Mr. Gamble's cloathing I have sent off two of my Forage teams & two Continental teams which happened to be here--Indeed the prospect of sending the quota of teams from this County is very discouraging. Several Brigades which were not to be less than 12 Waggons to my certain Knowledge are gone to camp with but 7 —& further the Wmaster of this District told me that he could not get a constable to execute a Warrant for bringing in some teams which had been warn'd & refused to attend—In short I am afraid if the Army depend on the present mode of procuring teams—they will be disapointed—for over & above the quota to be raised. I am call'd upon every day for more or less teams & shall be obliged on every application as I am on yours to send off an express to the Wmaster—which will delay the team or teams at least 3 days—those Sir are the difficulties the Department labours under & which I wish you and the whole Army to know.

"I am sir with respect
"Your humble Servant
"G. ROSS, JR., D. Q. M."

Considering the drain on the county up to this time for supplies of all kinds, it is no wonder the inhabitants were holding back the small remaining part. But it did not make things easy for the wagon department. How must Mr. Ross have viewed the order for the purchase in Lancaster county of forty horses(26), issued eight days after his complaint to Col. Gibson? Here is another instance where, in the division between eleven counties, the largest part was asked of Lancas-

ter. The wagonmaster of the county, who shared with Mr. Ross the trials of the "hopeful situation" of the wagon department, was James Bailey. He lived near Marietta(27), and held the office of wagonmaster from January 9, 1778, until March 13,, 1778(28).

Col. Gibson, who requested Mr. Ross to forward some clothing to headquarters, was, undoubtedly, Col. John Gibson, son of Lancaster's first tavernkeeper, George Gibson. At the time the letter was written Col. John Gibson was at Valley Forge. Washington, in his letter to Congress from "Valley Forge, dated May 28, 1778," says: "Lieutenant-colonel John Gibson, of the sixth Virginia regiment, who, from his knowledge of the western country, and Indian nations and language, is ordered to repair to Pittsburg will have the honor of delivering you this. He is entitled, and has been ever since the twenty-fifth of October last, to a regiment in that line; and I must take the liberty to request that Congress will give him a commission of that date."

So the people who remained at home, those of the busy little borough and those of the fertile acres, worked hard and well to do their share in the cause of freedom.

## References.

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3 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 579.
4 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. I, page 23.
5 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 99.
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7 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 537.
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15 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XII, page 1283.
16 Lanc. Co. Historical Society, Vol. X, page 151.
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18 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 533.
19 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 540.
20 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIII, page 541.
21 Washington Letters, Vol. 2, page 172.
22 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. IX, page 1017.
23 Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. X, pages 54, 166.
24 Manbert's History of Lancaster County, page 269.
25 Manuscript Division, Emmett Collection, No. 8226.
26 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 157.
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28 Penna. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III, page 653.
29 Washington Letters, Vol. 2, page 229.

# The Passing of Lydia

From the Baltimore Sun.

Strange, is it not, how through some familiar medium of daily life the closed book of the heart's tender memories is sometimes opened. A newspaper sent from a distant city—the Red Rose City of Lancaster, Pa., by chance the birthplace of the writer—lies open in the hand. The New Era is its title, but in the edition perused its message pertains to an old era, the era when King George H. reigned in merry England. It records the placing by the Lancaster County Historical Society of a tablet upon a limestone boulder to mark the spot where, in 1729, the first Courts of Justice in that locality were held in the public house of John Postlethwaite, then occupying a commanding country site and located upon "the Great Conestoga Road," the first great highway built from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, a road that extended over the then new shire for thirty miles from Octoraro to Conestoga, the road that stretches today, 201 years old, through the same prosperous Scotch-Irish, English and German-Swiss settlements.

Before the coming of the white men an Indian wigwam occupied the spot afterward covered by John Postlewaite's public house. Here chiefs sat in a council and doubtless smoked their pipes of peace, and on April 2, 1771, after the Courts removed to Lancaster, the land came into possession of Andrew Fehl, whose descendants have owned and occupied it ever since.

Upon the gala occasion referred to several hundred people assembled at this historic spot and the story of the past was recalled and retold by many eminent men. To read of the awakening of a district to the value of its historic heritage is inspiring, but after the pageant picture by the written word-picture has faded there remains upon the canvas of memory some pictures infinitely sweet and tender, associated with the reader's memories of early childhood and that old house.

Memory recalls the simple dignity of an old country 'squire, Jacob Fehl, who, like his predecessors in that house, dispensed justice and married lovers within the homestead's walls.

The faces of two sweet faced, ancient ladies, the 'squire's gentle wife and whole souled, warm-hearted sister, are evoked—they whose housewifely care and beauty and comfort to the home, as the industry of the farming 'squire and his stalwart sons brought prosperity to the farm. Daughters there were, also, pretty girls, who married and went forth to become the centres of other happy homes located within sight and sound of the old home place, but fairer than all upon memory's canvas is the picture of Lydia, the daughter, who never married, but who, in spirit, was twin sister to that dear woman whom Jean Ingelow has pictured in her poem "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." She whom the old man calls: My sonne's faire wife, Elizabeth," and of whom he so tenderly says, "a sweeter woman ne'er drew breath."

So of Lydia Fehl! The sweetness of her personality pervaded the old homestead as the perfume of flowers filled the garden she loved, for flowers responded blithely to the tending

of Lydia's hand. Within the sanctuary of the home the strength of her guiding character was felt, her industry contributed to the peace and order of the house, but somehow the largeness of Lydia's nature was like the golden sunshine of the open and memory glimpses her most often beside the gushing water of the old-fashioned pump or beneath the fruit-laden apple boughs of the orchard beside the house, with dogs frisking about her feet and a kitten vainly trying to reach the swaying fascination of her sunbonnet strings. Or, at the day's decline, the sunset picture of Lydia seated upon the roomy porch, with all the children who loved her nestled about her knees. For children loved and trusted her, as they love and trust only the pure in heart—and of Lydia's sanctity of soul there could be no question. That romance had touched her youth, that she had loved and lost, gave her a deeper interest to girlish minds; that she was a reader of books and a dreamer, that household tasks often lay unfinished while Lydia, book in hand, forgot the fleeting hours, only added to her lovesome charm. Her ways, like her name, were full of harmony—softly she came and went. The sick blessed her soothing hand, the poor blessed her generous hand, the children loved her caressing hand. And then, suddenly, in the sweet fullness of her gracious womanhood, Lydia passed from life into immortality. Passed and was seen no more, but those who knew her felt that the poet, William Sharp, spoke truly when he said, concerning that which we in blindness call death, that "Death is not only change or sleep; it is God's seal to sanctify the soil's advance."

Miss Lydia Lantz, the writer of the above article, "The Passing of Lydia," is a native of Lancaster county. She has been a resident of Baltimore for a number of years and contributes to the woman's page of the Baltimore Sun. She is a relative of the Fehl family. A copy of The New Era containing the report of the Postlethwaite celebration was forwarded to her by a Lancastrian.

# Minutes of December Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 3, 1915.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its last meeting for the present year on Friday evening, and while no formally prepared paper was read, it proved to be one of the most interesting sessions of the society has held for some time.

The librarian, Miss Lottie Bausman presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—Report of the Commissioner of Health, Pt. 1-2, 1912; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Pt. I, II, III, IV, 1913–14; Report of the Water Supply Commission, 1914; Report of the Insurance Commissioner, 1914, from the State Library; History of Lehigh County (three volumes), from Col. J. F. Trexler, Allentown.

Pamphlets—Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh.

The most valuable donation was a copy of the Anniversary History of Lehigh County, being the gift of Col. H. C. Trexler. The books, three volumes, are of great historic interest and will prove of inestimable value to historians.

A vote of thanks was extended all the donors and the secretary directed to write a special letter of thanks to Col. Trexler.

The following were proposed for membership: Mrs. Grace Collins Scott,

of No. 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; Theo. W. Scott, of No. 110 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa ; David Neal Postlethwaite, Wyandotte building, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Lewraine G. Magee, No. 116 East Walnut street, Lancaster, Pa., A. R. Caldwell, Safe Harbor, R. No. 1; Miss Anna M. Weaver, No. 924 Columbus avenue, Lancaster, Pa.

New members were elected as follows: B. F. Fackenthal, Reigelsville; Willis E. Byers, of Lampeter; Miss Susan C. Frazer, Miss Marian Wallace, this city; M. M. Leib, Mt. Joy, and Walter H. Pool, East Petersburg.

The committee appointed on the indexing of the society's old pamphlets reported progress.

Miss Clark read several humorous poems which had been sent to the society by a Philadelphian. Two of them were published in early Lancaster magazines. Their reading provided considerable enjoyment.

A. K. Hostetter read an interesting clipping from a York newspaper of an article on conditions in York during the Civil War, in which reference was made to General Lee's refusal to shell the town of Gettysburg because he would not destroy church property. The paper brought forth some remarks from D. F. Magee, Esq., a native of Virginia, who knew well several of the Confederate generals.

The tribute, published a few days ago in The New Era, and paid to Miss Lydia Fehl, by a writer of the Baltimore Sun, was read and the society decided to have it published in the monthly pamphlet.

Miss Bausman brought up the question of future papers for the society, urging the members to give more attention to the preparation of historical articles, in order that the society can

continue to issue the bulletins. These are always in great demand, especially by people living in other cities and States, and their publication has added wonderfully to the standing of the society. Members are urged to prepare matters along the lines the soicety is operating and if they are acceptable they will be published and preserved. Miss Bausman's remarks were endorsed by other members.

The old officers were renominated for another term, with the exception of one of the Vice Presidencies. The place held by the late W. U. Hensel will be filled by the election of Judge C. I. Landis.